PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,829—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.M.INDIA | 8009 | R. F. Briscoe | 31st Oct. |
| * ORIENTAL | 6284 | L. H. Moule | 7th Nov. |
| P.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 14th " |
| * THAMES | 4958 | W. J. Nantes | 21st " |
| P.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 28th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 6284 | L. H. Moule | 5th Dec. |
| P.L. INDIA | 8009 | R. F. Briscoe | 12th " |
| * THAMES | 4958 | W. J. Nantes | 19th " |
| P.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. De Horne | 26th " |
| | | | 1897 |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 2nd Jan. |
| P.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 16th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 23rd " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 30th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 6th Feb. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5009 | R. F. Briscoe | 20th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 27th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | M. DeHorne | 6th March. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 13th " |
| M.L. AUSTRALIA | 8001 | I. Reeves | 20th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 27th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 3rd April. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 17th " |
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 24th " |
| M.L. INDIA | 8009 | R. F. Briscoe | 1st May |

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

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| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Nov. 1896. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Dec. 1896. |
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. 1897. |

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| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 180 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th Nov. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 7th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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|---|---|---|
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS DE QUEHEM | G. Costanzo | 4,409 350 | 21st Nov., 1896. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday, at noon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | 4074 | Bourdon | 31st October 1896. |
| OCEANIEN | 4250 | Schmitz | 28th Nov. " |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5707 | Le Troadec | 26th Dec. " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAGHALIEN | X | 4,049 | 19th Nov. |

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

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SEASON 1897.

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No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
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### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 31st Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th Oct. at 2 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 29th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

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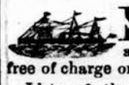

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

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|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | Kiene | 1,432 | 6th November |

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

| | |
|---|---|
| EAST LONDON | MADEIRA |
| ALGOA BAY | and |
| CAPE TOWN | SOUTHAMPTON |

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The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.
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NEXT TO TIVOLI THEATRE.

BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKATING SURFACE ON MAGNIFICENT SCALE,

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

A First- lass Brass Band in Attendance.

ADMISSION Rs. 1—Skates ans. 12 and ans. 8.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Monthly Season Ticket, Rs. 20. Plan at Mitchell and Co., where Season Tickets are now available. Also Zenana Boxes.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

---

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "DEUCALION" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

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THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th October, 1896.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

MAYPOLE SOAP.

WILL dye to any shade but wont washout or fade. Does not dye the hands!

Used for dyeing Silk or Cotton Blouses, Dresses, Feathers, Underlinen, Ribbons, Children's Frocks and Pinafores, Lace, Silk Scarves, Shirts, &c., &c., &c.

PLEASE NOTE.—Maypole Soap does not dye woollen goods, or mixture of wool and cotton.

All Colours: per packet, Annas 6; and Black, Ans 8.

Esplanade Cross Road. { MADON, SONS & Co., Carnac Road, Pharmacy, } Bombay.

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THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, the TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND, at Rs. (50) Fifty per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the six months ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 19th instant.

Shareholders are particularly requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend, as new Certificates will be issued in place of old ones.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

હાકરશી મુલજી સન્સની કુંપની,

i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 2 th October, 1895.

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No. 94 OF 1895.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

MONDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896.

In the Matter of the adjudication of ARUNVOYEL SABAPATHY MOODELLY, Cotton Merchant, carrying on business at Madras and Bellary, under the Name, Style and Firm of A. SABAPATHY MOODELLY and Co., an Insolvent Debtor.

PRESENT.

THE HONOURABDE MR. JUSTICE SHEPHARD.

THE MOTION made on the 5th day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six to set aside the order of adjudication, adjudicating the said ARUNVOYEL SABAPATHY MOODELLY, Insolvent, at the instance of Myle Ramanjulu Naidu, adjudicating creditor, dated the Ninth day of April last, being renewed this day by Mr. R. F. Grant of Counsel for Sarlarmal Jagannath Creditor No. 416, in the Schedule filed herein and upon reading the amended Petition filed herein as well as the affidavit of Gopal Mulhar, Moonim of the firm of Laichand Ramdyal filed on the 5th day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and upon hearing Mr. Brown of Counsel for the Bank of Madras, Creditors, No 3, in the said Schedule, also upon hearing Mr. Adam of Counsel for the said Insolvent, It is ORDERED that the said adjudicating creditor Myle Ramanjulu Naidu do shew cause on Monday, the second day of November next, or on such other day to which this motion may be adjourned why the said adjudication order made in this matter on the said Ninth day of April last be not set aside and cancelled, and it is HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that notice of this order be published in one issue of the Fort Saint George and "Bombay Gazettes" and the "Madras Mail" respectively.

By the Court,

(Sd.) T. C. CLARKE, Chief Clerk.

(Sd.) JAMES SHORT.

Order No. 811 of 1896.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING TOOLS AND PLANT, Drilling Machines, Belting, Hoses, Timber, Pipes, Shingle, Tanks, Pumices, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume the sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1896, at 2 p.m., at Colaba Foreshore, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Colaba Station, the plant and materials used for Colaba Sewerage Works, consisting of Ruston, Proctor and Co., No. 13196, 12 H.-P., 1 portable drilling machine, vice, iron tanks, ghani, beam scale and weights, C. I. water-pipes, disks, stoves, bags of pumice, shingle, iron palces, kudlies, chains, iron and steel bars, bellows, anvils, beltings, rubber and canvas hoses, cotton line, wire and coir rope, hide, metal flaps, iron gutters, castings, fire bars, lamps, tables, chairs, half tubs, notice boards, empty kerosine-oil tins, boxes and casks, teak and jungle wood beams, struts, posts, planks, scantling, round teakwood rafters, bamboos, centres, platforms, measuring boxes, temporary sheds, &c., &c.

---

SALE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSIC BOX, IRON SAFE, NATIVE SCENTED OILS, MAGIC LANTERN by Riley Brothers with Excellent Views (Slides), &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and re Hajee Ebrahim Joosub, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of [illegible] gilt, and metal watches in variety, clocks, time-pieces, [illegible]rain clocks, music box, iron safe, native scented oil, [illegible]stands and holders, false rings, brooches, necklace, [illegible]aning powder, watch cases, chains, hooks, fanning [illegible]old, &c., &c.

[illegible]e G. E. Smith, an insolvent, consisting of magic [illegible] excellent grand views, slides, &c.

[illegible]Lladhur and Moolgee Visur Dussa and Rutton[illegible]ss, formerly traded with Veljee Kurpal, in [illegible] Anundjee Kurpal (insolvents, consisting of [illegible]s, and empty mehta box,

[illegible]pokchund Surnathjee Hurmanwalla, an adjoining of galvanized iron gutters.

[illegible]the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting [illegible]ooks, Guzerati books, handkerchiefs, &c.

[illegible]e Municipal Commissioner for the City [illegible] of one two-wheeled cart, old, and one [illegible] old.

[illegible]RJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

[illegible]96.

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[illegible]S BEER

[illegible]COHOLIC)

[illegible]dia as a sound, safe,

Sales constantly

[illegible]2 for Pts.

[illegible]& CO.,

## NOTICES.

TO ALL to WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that the undersigned MANECKLAL NUROTUMDAS SHROFF has retired from the Bombay Incandescent Light Company from THIS DAY'S date and that Mr. MAURICE KATZENSTEIN is now the sole proprietor of the said Company, and he alone is entitled to the assets and liable for all debts, liabilities and obligations of the above Company from THIS DATE.

MANEKLAL NUROTUMDAS SHROFF.
MAURICE KATZENSTEIN.

Bombay, 24th October, 1896.

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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. JAMES CAVANAGH will arrive in Bombay, in the S.S. "VADALLA," about the 20th of October, with one of the best shipments of HORSES ever landed in India, consisting of all classes. Particular attention is drawn to a team of Cream Colored Horses and a team of Cream Colored Ponies.

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI, Byculla Commission Stables.

---

## WANTED.

WANTED

AT Bombay on November 3rd by a Lady sailing on November 6th, an EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of a Baby on voyage in return for her passage. Apply

MRS. C. G. WATSON, Agra.

TILL 31ST INSTANT, after that date to

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

---

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks ceased for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

---

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | Rs. | 24,57,360 0 0 |
| Reserves and Rest | ,, | 11,06,292 9 8 |
| Deposits | ,, | 1,04,08,910 7 10 |
| Bills and Acceptances | ,, | 5,86,358 14 2 |
| Sundries | ,, | 1,09,026 13 3 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,46,65,948 12 11 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. | 21,84,516 2 4 |
| Loans, Bills and Advances | ,, | 1,14,95,568 11 5 |
| Government and other Authorised Securities | ,, | 4,30,622 14 4 |
| Properties and Dead Stock | ,, | 2,32,936 3 7 |
| Bills Contra, and Sundries | ,, | 322,304 13 3 |
| Total | Rs. | 1,46,65,948 12 11 |

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

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CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

---

# BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

## McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

---

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS, FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS,
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

---

## INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co. Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

---

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

---

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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## INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | ,, | 3,600,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | ,, | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

---

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in Garments, Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| NATH JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER & Co. | Chateau D'ay |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Leith. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT | London. |
| P. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Cotes d'Or. |
| J. & R. GRANT | Rothes. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Vcslau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

---

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 12,000,000 = | Rs. 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ,, | 4,500,000 = | ,, 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, | 4,130,000 = | ,, 8,260,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ...£1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ..... £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ..... £170,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and realising Interest and receives same for safe custody or Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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## INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

| Age next birthday. | Monthly premium. |
|---|---|
| 20 | Rs. 12 14 8 |
| 25 | Rs. 15 0 0 |
| 30 | Rs. 18 0 4 |
| 35 | Rs. 22 9 8 |
| 40 | Rs. 30 1 8 |

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries, UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

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THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents.

49, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road, OR B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street, Agents.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. all | Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | 1,335 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,345xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,315 |
| Commercial & Ld., Mge | { 10,000 / 15,000 } | 100 | { 100 / 75 } | 10 p. c. | 142 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Asia | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £27 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 61-5s. | £44 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 300 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | | £100 | all | guar. 5 p. c. | |
| B. B. & C. I. R. | — | £ 18 | — | o. | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 4,000 | 500 | 300 | | 390 |
| The Tapti Valley | 26,000 | 500 | 50 | | 62 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | Half yearly 100 | 600 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | Nil | 52 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | 6 S | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bel-lary) | 571 | 00 | all | 9 per ct. | 290 |
| Bombay Unit-ed | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 800 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 550 |
| Bombay Na-tional Manfg. Co. Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | 710 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.40 | 775 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,530 |
| China Mills Co Ld | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 810 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 1,030 |
| Coimbatore S and W | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 per ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | — | dvd Rs12 | 640 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 500 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.60 | 1,010 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.30 | 565 |
| Dhuna Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 500 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 580 |
| Framjee Pet | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 560 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 700 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bullough | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 690 |
| Hope Mills | 900 | 500 | 1,000 | 50 | 600 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,550 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.15 | 500 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,250 |
| Indo-China Manufactur-ing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 775xd |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 675 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 225 |
| Jamshed Manu-facturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.10 | 220 |
| Jeewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 900 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 525 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 720 |
| Khanggum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 850 |
| Khatao Ma-kunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 800 |
| Leopold | 2,500 | 100 | 103 | dvd Rs.10 | 200xd |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 800 |
| Lukmidas Spin-ning & Weav-ing Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 970 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 3,200 |
| Mahalaxmee | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 560 |
| Mahboob Shah | | | | | |
| Mills (Gulburga) | 5,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 per ct | — |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dv Rs100 | 2,310 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 5 | 132½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs75 | 2,275 |
| Mysore S & M Co Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd 15 | 250 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | pa. |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 620 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 20 | 520 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | dvd Rs20 | 345 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,300 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 800 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs80 | 1,100 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs80 | 1,030 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 900 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 130 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs12½ | 250 |
| Sun Mills, Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs20 | 490 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 380 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 850 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs15 | 625 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | ,000 | 00 | 500 | dvd Rs15 | 680 |
| Union Spinning and Manufac-turing Co | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 510 |
| Union Mills Ld | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs30 | 525 |
| Venkashunker Lukmishun-ker C Mill Co Ld | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 450 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 825 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Yearly 75 | 1,150 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,190 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 225 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 4,000 | 195 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 145 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 800 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 187½ |
| Colaba | 800 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs25 | 230 |
| East India | 800 | 1,889 | 1,880 | dvd Rs15 | 300 |
| English Press and Manfg | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,375 |
| Fort | 400 | 200 | — | dvd Rs 8 | 100 |
| French | 1,500 | 5,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,125 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 600 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 385 |
| Khanggum | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 160 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs40 | 530 |
| Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 16 pr. ct. | 255 |
| Mercantile | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 95 |
| Mofussil Co | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs4 | 82½ |
| Munmar M | 5,125 | 400 | 400 | Nil | 330 |
| New Berar | 1,000 | 250 | all | 15 | 210 |
| New Indian | 1,300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 500xd |
| Prince of Wales | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 9 | 140 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 385 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,250 |
| Surab Woollen Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 600 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 87 |
| Volkart | 370 | 300 | all | 12 | 230 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | — | 1,000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 1,100 |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | Half yearly dvd Rs 5 7½ | 320 |
| Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld | — | 1,000 | 100 | — | 116 |
| Back Bay Batha | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 50 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 161 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 9,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 6,550 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 225 | 75 | 1,610 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 63 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | 480 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 720 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 250 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs16 | 170 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 350 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 17 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 200 |
| Kemp & Co | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 355 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 300 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 180 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | — | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 160 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs.6 | 95 |
| Port Canning Co | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 475 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 50 |
| Treacher & Co | 2,000 | 500 | 25 | 60 | 1,055 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 135 | 145 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,250 | 251 | 100 | dvd Rs11 | 324 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 26-3 |
| Gold Leaf | " | 26-4 Nom. |
| Pekin, bar Gold, old | " | 26-12 " |
| Do. do. new | " | 25-14 " |
| Australia bar Gold | " | 26-2 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " | 25-11 |
| Sovereigns | " | 16-14 |
| Do. Dracons | " | 16-13 |
| Silver 11 | " | 83-8 |
| Do. 12 | " | 83-10 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 2-12m., 1-45a. Low water, 8-16m., 7-51a. Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Benedick entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Hochheimer, Clydesdale, and Deu of Airlie, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Knight Commander Alecto, Singapore, and Rohilla entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Bisagno, Australia, and Okara, yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-30 p.m., punctually.

THEFT OF A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.—Mr. R. Finagan, residing at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police the theft of a Singer's sewing machine, valued at Rs. 40, some time during Saturday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Anthropological Notes" by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaube, of Gopalpur District, Gorakhpur, late Pandit to Mr. William Crooke, C.S.

THE ARRIVALS BY THE INDIA.—A correspondent writes to us in reference to our report of the arrival of the principal passengers by the steamer India, on Friday. He states "Prince Samatsingji of Palitana State, went to receive his European friends. Messrs. Premchund Roychund, Tallukchund Manakchund, went to the Ballard Pier, on behalf of the Shrawak community, whom they represented, to receive the Political Agent of Kathiawar, who was one of the passengers by the India and Prince Samatsingji, and other Hindu gentlemen left long before the landing of Mr. Bhownuggree, M. P., at the Ballard Pier."

THEFT AT OLD NAGPADA.—Sakeena, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the third floor of a house at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, reported to the police on Saturday evening, the theft of gold and silver ornaments, four pieces of wearing apparel, three currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 50 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 119, from a locked box kept in her room. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant locked the box on the 4th instant, and kept the key with her daughter who resides with her. On the evening of Saturday, complainant took the key from her daughter and on opening the box, found the above property missing.

REPORTED THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Prayji Jadowji, a share-broker, residing at Matunga, reported to the police on Sunday afternoon, that about 10 o'clock in the morning, he took off his coat containing a silver open-faced watch and gold chain, collectively valued at Rs. 140, and placed it on a table. About a couple of hours afterwards, when complainant went to wind his watch, he found the above articles missing from the coat. One Rama Ganoo, a malee in the employ of the complainant, was arrested by the police on suspicion and the stolen watch was recovered from him. The police also recovered from him a number of clothing, for which he could not account satisfactorily. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Okeeffe charged the malee before Mr. P. D. Pastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a watch and chain. On the application of the police the case was remanded.

A MAHOMEDAN VIEW ON FEMALE EDUCATION.—At the instance of the Islam Lecturing Society, a large meeting of Mahomedans was held under the presidency of Mr. Moulvi Abdur Cader Pathan, at the residence of Mr. Mohamed Hasan Mucba, at Byculla, on Sunday evening. Moulvi Mohomed Hidayat Rasul delivered a lecture on Female Education. He said that he was not at all adverse to female education, but he disapproved of the present system adopted by the Municipal Joint Schools Committee in their Urdoo Schools in Bombay. He advised his co-religionists to abstain from sending their grown up girls till the schools were remodelled, but religious education ought to be given at home by female teachers of good morals and good attainments. Cazi Shaikh Mohomed Mungey, of Bombay, and many other eminent Mahomedan gentlemen endorsed the opinion expressed by the learned Moulvi. After the distribution of sherbet, ice and rose-water, the meeting dispersed.

BROACHING A SHIP'S CARGO.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhana Mulji and another tindal were brought up on a charge in respect of pieces of silk-cloth, and sundry articles, valued at Rs. 97-12, from No. 1 and 4 holds of the steamer to which they belonged, and 11 lascars of the same steamer, were charged with receiving the stolen property. On Sunday evening the first accused was seen coming out from the Dock-gate when a police sepoy on duty at the gate arrested him on suspicion. He made a statement upon which he was taken on board the steamer, and boxes of all the accused being searched the stolen property which formed part of the cargo was found therein. Mr. Guerzalar, chief officer of the ship, identified the property. The whole of the accused except No. 2 pleaded guilty, and each of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was found guilty upon the evidence and was sentenced to seven months' hard labour.

CRICKET.—Panthaki's eleven vs. Patiala. The Parsees in their first venture scored 150, of which Gagrat Guzdar, Daroowalla and Mistry contributed 37, 27, 20, and 19, respectively. Patiala made 42 of which Budesi Ram put 14 to his credit. The Parsees then put in 134, of which Guzdar, Mistry and Meherhomji contributed 29, 19, and 13, respectively. Patiala made 132, of which 33, 20, 19, 16, and 14, were contributed by Hardhage, Bilimoria, Madon, Manak, and Shah. The Parsees won by 110 runs.—Panthaki's eleven vs. Kaparthala. The Parsees in their first innings scored 128, of which Mistry, Meherhomji, Raja (sen.) and Bapasola contributed 31, 28, 20, and 20, respectively. Kapurthala put in 25 and 48 of which Bhugwansinghji contributed 14. Panthaki's eleven won by an innings and 55 runs. A return match was played in which the Parsees scored 103. The chief contributors were Bapasola 28, Gagrat 23, and Mistry 15. Kapurthala then put in 50. Bhugvansingji contributed 21. The Parsees in their second innings scored 28 for five wickets, and then closed their innings. Kapurthala scored 62 for four wickets. Najamdin scored 16 (not out) and 26 were extras. The match ended in a draw. His Highness gave us very good reception and was kind enough to offer to contribute two hundred rupees towards our expenses, which was declined with thanks.

## PROSPECTS OF THE RICE CROP.

THE Statistical Bureau has issued its first general memorandum on the rice crop of the season 1896. In Bengal the weather was on the whole unfavourable, insufficient rain alternating with floods, which resulted in a reduction in the area under cultivation and caused damage to the standing crop over a large area. There was good rain about the middle of September which slightly improved the prospects of the crop. The area cropped with winter rice is estimated at 29,597,900 acres, against 30,402,500 acres in 1895, and an average of 32,634,100 acres, the decrease being about 2 2-3 and 9 1-3 per cent. respectively. This year's crop is estimated at about three-fourths of an average crop, but the estimated outturn is likely to be much reduced as there has been little or no rain in the first half of October. The area estimated to have been sown with autumn rice amounts to 7,128,300 acres against an average of 7,438,600 acres, and an approximate area of 7,050,100 acres in 1895. The outturn is estimated at 57 per cent. in 1896, against 78 per cent, in 1895 of an average outturn. In Madras the area reported as sown with rice is 3,385,000 acres, which is about the average, but is less by 174,000 acres, or nearly 5 per cent, than the area sown in the corresponding period last year, the decrease in area being due to the unfavourable character of the season. The standing crop reported to be generally in fair condition, though it needs rain in many parts, especially in the northern districts. In Burma the area sown up to the end of September is reported to be 5,190,912 acres, being an increase of 100,009 acres over last year's area. The increase is due to fallow land being largely brought under cultivation. The area destroyed by floods, &c., is estimated at 83,676 acres of which 66,352 acres are in the districts of Thongwa and Amherst. The rain up to date has been favourable. The standing corps are reported to be healthy and prospects very good.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Vigil of Saints Simon and Jude Apostles and Martyrs. 6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 430 and 431.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 445, 315 and 435

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

### HINDUSTAN S. & W. MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 12, Hummun Street, Fort, Mr. Vandranandas Pershotumdas presiding. The following directors report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors, as usual, beg to lay before you their twenty-third Annual Report with the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1896. From the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss you will see that your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,11,400-5-0 including the last balance of Rs. 11,029 4-2, which your directors consider is satisfactory, taking into consideration that during the year under review, owing to the continued dull state of the cloth market throughout the year, a large stock of cloth remained on hand; also a considerable fall in the prices told against the free sale of the cloth; and the levy of the excise duty by the Government on cloth was a heavy item to add to the cost thereof. Then again the prices for Indian Cotton had gone down but those for long stapled cotton required for weaving purposes had remained the same as before. Your directors regret to have to bring to your notice that owing to an accident to the branch mill engine causing a break down of the fly-wheel, the branch mill was stopped from working for nearly 15 days. From the profits your directors have paid in April last an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share which absorb Rs. 36,000-0-0. They now propose to divide for the second half year ending 30-6-96 Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share which will absorbed Rs. 42,000-0-0. To carry to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 25,000-0-0 and to carry to next year's account Rs. 8,400-5-0. Total Rs. 1,11,400-5-0. In consideration of the dullness of the cloth market your directors have thought it advisable to temporarily stop working 300 of the looms for some time past. During the year there have been added 2 single row drum winding frames, 3 lancasters patent pin winders and 30 hand and power reels. Mr. Ramji Lukhmidas retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The property of your mill is insured against risk by fire for Rs. 15,55,000 and cotton, twist, cloth, stores, &c., for Rs. 7,01,000, aggregating Rs. 22,56,000.

The report together with the audited accountant and balance sheet made up to the 30th June last was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share was declared. Mr. Ramji Lukhmidas who retired by rotation was re-elected director of the Company for the current year. Messrs. Framji Temoolji Mirza and Govindji Madhowji were appointed auditors for the ensuing year or a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the directors, secretaries and treasurers for their able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The usual compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

### WESTERN INDIA S. AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 12, Hummun Street, Fort, Mr. Vandranandas Pershotumdas presiding. The following directors' report was adopted:—

Gentlemen,—In laying before you our sixteenth annual report of the working of the Company's mill for the year ending 30th June 1896, it will be seen from reference to the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss statement, that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,77,508-7-4 for the period under review, including the last year's balance of Rs. 832-2-3. Your directors have paid an interim dividend of Rs. 35 per share in April last which absorbed Rs. 42,000-0-0. They now propose to pay for the second half year ending 30th June last, a further dividend of Rs. 50 per share, which will absorb Rs.60,000-0-0, to set aside to depreciation of machinery account, Rs40,000-0-0 to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 30,000-0-0 and the balance to next year's account, Rs. 5,508-7-4; total Rs. 1,77,508-7-4. Your directors beg to inform you, that in view of the dull state of piece goods market, and on the other hand, a good demand for yarn, they had stopped working some of the looms from the middle of February last, and the whole of the loomshed was stopped from the 16th May last. This enabled them to sell your yarn forward till February next at fairly remunerative prices, and your directors are glad to state, that your mill continues to work satisfactorily. Your Company's property, including building, machiner, shafting, gearing and goods under process is insured for Rs. 14,20,000, and cotton, yarn, piece-goods, stores, &c., for Rs. 7,30,000. Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshawjee Petit and Gordhandas Kersondas retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were then carried declaring a sanction of dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, re-electing Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshah Petit and Gordhandas Kersondas as directors and appointing Messrs. Framji Temoolji Mirza and Soonderdas Narandas as auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A hearty vote of thanks to the directors, secretaries and treasurers of the Company, was accorded for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the past year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

### THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, was held in the Company's office last evening. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presided. The report of the committee appointed by the shareholders at the meeting of the company, held on 13th June last, and the reply thereto of the directors were presented. The directors' report and the audited accounts were proposed for adoption by the chairman. Mr. Shapurji Bhurucha moved an amendment to the effect that the accounts as set out in the committees report be adopted and not the balance-sheet submitted by the directors. The amendment was ruled out of order and the original motion being put to vote was negatived by a majority. Mr. Latimer moved the election of a director in place of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, but that motion was ruled out of order for want of a proper notice. The meeting then adjourned for three weeks. An extraordinary general meeting was next held at which Mr. Tulackchand was appointed an additional director. On the motion of Mr. Latimer a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. Reporters were not admitted to the meeting.

### THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy in the chair. It appeared from the directors report that the company had realised during the year a profit of Rs. 1,41,563 from which the directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half year be paid to the shareholders. The directors had ordered about 6,000 ring spindles. The company's property was insured for Rs. 25,74,0,000. Mr. Lahmidass Khimji having resigned from the Board Mr. Haridass Jairam was appointed a director in his place. The meeting dopted the directors report and confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Goverdhandas Khatao Mukanji and Haridass Jairam as directors. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half year ending 30th of June last was declared. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEN an experienced old shepherd sees the first lamb in the spring, he notes whether in head or its tail is turned towards him. If the former, he will have plenty of meat to eat during the year; if the latter, he looks for nothing beyond milk and bread, and greens without beef, and perhaps braxy ham.

SIR G. WILLIAMS, President of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., presided, on Oct. 2, at a valedictory service held at Exeter Hall in connection with the departure of Mr. Frank Anderson for Bombay Presidency as travelling secretary to visit the schools and colleges in that part of the foreign field. Parting words were said by the Rev. A. Newberry, missionary designate to students at Calcutta; Mr. Henry Conder, president of Y.M.C.A. Bombay; Mr. T. A. Denny, and Prof. Satthianadhan.

LAST week's Central Provinces season reports are officially summarised in the following general remarks:—No rain. Weather clear with slight clouds at places on the 20th. Days unusually hot. Nights cool. The autumn crops continue to wither and the damage increases daily. Lower outturns are now estimated in Mandla and Sambalpur, but in the rich black soil area of Jubbulpore a yield of 8 to 10 annas is anticipated, which exceeds previous expectations. Cotton is suffering in Chhindwara, but picking has commenced in one tashi of Wardha. Sowings of spring crops in progress in most districts, but within restricted areas, where moisture suffices. In Chanda, Seoni, and Balaghat these operations have come practically to a stand-still owing to the hardness of the soil. Germination is reported deficient in Saugor, and the young seedlings are endangered in Betul. Scarcity of fodder is apprehended in Hoshangabad and Wardha. Prices are very high and have risen in Hoshangabad and Nimar. Gram has reached 8¼ seers in Saugor. In Chanda rice is selling at 7½ seers to the rupee, and in Bilaspur, another rice growing tract, at 9 seers, which is double the average of the past three years. Test relief works have been started in Raipur, Bilaspur and Jubbulpore, and similar measures will propably be required before long in other districts to the north of the Provinces.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE second memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season 1896-97 (Estimates generally up to 5th October,) is as under:—

The appended statement compares area figures for the current year with average and the previous year. It deals with the kharif crop and includes the rabi crop as far as it has been sown. The total area, 889,000 acres in the British districts and Native States including Baroda, is 10·5 per cent. below last year but 12 per cent. above the average of the preceding 5 years. The decrease is general except in Sind and Gujarat States. As the rain for rabi sowings has been very deficient, it is unlikely that any further sowings will be made. On the contrary the continued drought for the past two months will seriously affect the outturn, particularly in the Deccan and parts of Karnatak.

Gujarat.—Area 50,000 acres, being 11 and 24 per cent. below last year and average respectively. Decrease mainly in the Panch Mahals and Surat. In the former deficiency of rain curtailed the area. In the latter the decrease is due to to the information being incomplete. In Broach, on the other hand, the area has slightly exceeded that of the last year, sesamum being substituted for other crops damaged by excessive rain. Elsewhere it is nearly equal to last year's figures. Condition of the crops good to middling, but the crops are suffering for want of rain.

Gujarat States.—Area 425,000 acres or 1 and 20 per cent. above last year and average. Increase chiefly in Baroda and Cutch due to good sowing rain. Kathiawar would also have shown an increase, if cotton had not occupied a larger area in Halar. The condition of crop is at present good in Kathiawar and Cutch; fair elsewhere.

Deccan.—180,000 acres; 29·7 per cent. below last year but 17·5 per cent. over average. Decrease general and is due to deficiency of sowing rain paticularly in the east. In north Deccan excessive rain and floods washed away the young crop in some places and in others the rotted crop had to be ploughed up. The protracted break, commenced in the 2nd fortnight of August, has very unfavourably affected the crop throughout the Deccan. Only in a few places the crop is reported to be in a fair condition and even here prospects are much dependent upon further fall of rain of which there are no signs at present.

Deccan States.—Area 2,400 acres; 25 per cent. below last year. Crop withering as elsewhere in the Deccan.

Karnatak.—Area 33,700 acres; 40 and 8 per cent. respectively below last year and average. Decrease general but most marked in Bijapur, due to deficiency of seasonable sowing rain. Crop middling in Belgaum. In Bijapur, where rain has been very deficient throughout, crop has almost withered or is withering. In Dharwar, where crop was in similar condition, recent rain has somewhat improved prospects and a middling outturn is expected. More rain is, however, urgently needed every where.

Karnatak States.—Area 13,000 acres. Condition as in neighbouring British districts.

Konkan.—Area 19,700 acres; 7 and 16 per cent. below last year and average respectively. Decrease general and is attributed partly to rotation and partly to want of seasonable sowing rain. Crop damaged by excessive rain in Thana and Kolaba. Condition of crop not good owing to deficiency of late rains.

Konkan States.—Area 6,000 acres. Sowing rain deficient in Savantvadi but excessive elsewhere. Crop middling.

Sind.—Area 149,000 acres; 3 and 10 per cent. respectively over last year and average. Increase in Hyderabad and Shikharpur is due to timely and favourable inundation and in Thar an Parkar to abundant rainfall in the Desert talukas. Decrease in Upper Sind Frontier district is attributed to last year's bad crop and to enhanced price of jowari, which in consequence was sown to a greater extent. Condition of the crop good in Hyderabad and fair elsewhere.

Khairpur has 5,500 acres with a fair crop.

## MICROBES AND MICROBES.

IN these days of nervous apprehension for the public health it is rather startling to encounter without any warning in the "Sporting Notes" of a Calcutta paper the following statement: "It is probable that Microbe, which will in all likelihood be measured 13-2, will come to India from Australia this cold weather. He is a fair performer." Now at first sight it is not very clear what this statement may mean. But a careful study of the paper reveals the fact that the "Sporting Notes" are in the next column to the "Plague Reports," and it seems "probable" that this paragraph must have somehow ambulated across the line. The editor of another Calcutta paper who made a simple prophecy about the plague was accused of having been in the secret of the events about which he was prophesying. Is the editor of this paper also in the secret? If so, the public would be glad to have some further information on the subject. It will be remarked that great caution is observed. It is "probable" that microbe may come—not a microbe, but microbe—though this may be misprint. Then it will "in all likelihood" not measure but "be measured 13-2." What does this mean? We know that microbes are usually measured by what are called "micro-millimetres." A metre is we know 39 and some decimals of an inch. A millimetre is the thousandth part of that, and a "micro-millimetre is the thousandth part of a millimetre. Now we have measured the microbe of the pubonic plague and have found it to be about 1·5 of a "micro-millimetre," so that if this microbe is really "to be measured" 13-2 of these micro-millimetres it will be somewhat serious. We can only hope that if the editor of the paper referred to has any power over the measurement, he will cause it to be measered something less, or that 13-2 is a mistake for 1·32, which would be a reasonable size for a microbe. If it is really 13-2 we cannot wonder that it is called microbe without the definite article and printed with the largest sort of M. We regret to see that this microbe is said to be "a fair performer." We have got accustomed to the wild ambulations of the Calcutta microbe, and would deprecate the importation of a more speedy animal.—*Pioneer.*

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Libanco, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier. Madagascar and Reunion mail closes, at Zanzibar and Mauritius, at noon, on Tuesday 27th and Thursday, 29th, respectively.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 26th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... p.m. | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 26 | 2 | 55 p.m. | ... | 2 |
| Suez | 26 | 2 | 50 a.m. | .. | 6 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 26th October 1896.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 1 | 8 | ... | |
| " Karachi | ... | 27 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 23 | ... | 1 |

As the great plague of London was cited the other day by a Municipal Commissioner by way of a warning of what might be expected in Calcutta in a day or so the *Englishman* finds it pleasing to reflect that thatscourge had also an agree

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date referred to that day's telegraphic advices calling for notice in this column, which are the latest to hand through Reuter, and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 328,000 | 291,000 | 388,000 |
| " Exports to U. Kingdom | 17,000 | 51,000 | 103,000 |
| " Continent | 115,000 | 103,000 | 156,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 1 988,000 | 1,347,000 | 1,782,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 552,000 | 290,000 | 410,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 457,000 | 242,000 | 532,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 1,010,000 | 874,000 | 798,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 10th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,900,000 | 3,091,230 | 2,923,540 |
| " " Surats | 138,000 | 135,690 | 160,630 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 396,000 | 887,020 | 679,060 |
| " London | 10,000 | 5,000 | 10,800 |
| American Afloat | 290,000 | 182,000 | 265,000 |
| East Indian " | 6,000 | 6,500 | 1,700 |
| Total | 702,000 | 1,080,520 | 986,560 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 4 15-32d. | 4 5-8d. | 3 7-32d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 29-32d. | 3 15-16d. | 2 5-8d. |
| Difference | 27-32d. | 11 16d. | 19-32d. |

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office | Dec. 3,84,382 |
| " " Branches | Inc. 61,454 |
| Other " | " 10,84,083 |
| Government Securities | Dec. 1,75,120 |
| Other authorised " | Unchanged. |
| Loans | Inc. 15,46,707 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | Dec. 1,24,880 |
| Balances with other Banks | Inc. 1,31,248 |
| Cash | Dec. 2,72,451 |

The growing tightness of Money, as indicated by the further advance of one per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates at the Board meeting last Thursday is not illustrated by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day which discloses a net falling off in trade requirements during the week of some 2½ lakhs, the Cash Balance on Saturday having become reduced to about the same extent, at 128 lakhs. There had been a considerable additon to Loans; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in Private Deposits; while there had been a small decrease in Bills Discounted, none of the other items in the Return calling for notice except Government Deposits at the Banks head office from which there had been withrawals to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs.

The business done here to-day in Cotton, amounting to 10,000 bales, has been entirely for shippers' account, and has consisted of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 155-67; 200 Bijapur, at Rs. 183; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 190; Akola, at Rs. 175; and Julgaum, at Rs. 171 per candy, the Mills not having being in the market at all. The feeling, however, has been steady, with prices all unchanged.

The situation with regard to crop prospects remains unchanged, the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning reporting no rain over any portion of the Cotton area. In the Bengal circle Cotton was arriving in the more forward districts, and picking was going on in others; and the same may be said of the Oomrawuttee circle generally. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the Cotton plants were flourishing and in flower, as they were also in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle, and at Dhollera itself the plants were improving, while at Veerumgaum they were suffering from hot winds. In the Bellary district the plants were seriously damaged by drought.

WHEAT has become firm again in tone; but only a moderate export business has transpired, and prices are unchanged as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent. | Rs. 6 1 3 | per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | " 6 0 6 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " 6 1 0 | " |
| Red Delhi | " 5 15 0 | " |
| Hard Yellow | " 6 4 0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad | " 5 12 0 | " |
| Hard Red | " 6 0 0 | " |

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for shipper's account in a steady market, the following being this evening's closing quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 6-12-0 to 6-14-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, | " 8-4-0 to 8-6-0 | " |
| Do. Cawnpore | " 8-0-0 to 8-2-0 | " |
| Do. Red do. | " 7-13-0 to 7-15-0 | " |
| Gingelly, White | " 45-8-0 to 46-8-0 | per cdy. |
| Do. Mixed | " 43-0-0 to 44-0-0 | " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 752 bales. |
| Wheat | 7,922 cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,403 " |
| Rapeseed | 4,477 " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,885 " |
| Castorseed | 1,009 " |
| Rice | 1,537 " |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; but without any fresh business to speak of reported.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady to firm feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The rate for Bank Wire Transfer advanced 1-16d., to 1s. 2 21-32d.; but there were few buyers at that rate; and a few Merchants' Bills were sold at the opening sale, the market closing steady as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2 11-16d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 21-32d. do. |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 11-16d. do. |
| Credits do. | 1s. 2 27-32 to 7-8d. do. |
| Francs do. | 1-50¼ to ½ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been flat throughout the day. Opening at 101¼ for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, rates soon receded to 101 3-8, the quotation for the November settlement having been 101 5-16, at which they left off. 99¼ nominal, has been the quotation for Threes.

SHARES have been a quiet market to-day, and the only changes we have to note are in Cotton Mill Scrip in which we note a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Southern India, and Standard; and of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi; and an advance of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, Currimbhoy, Manockjee Petit, and Ripon; and of Rs. 5, in Imperial Cotton. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ dearer, at Rs. 1,335 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firmer.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 22-32 |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 108 5-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 61 1-16 |
| Bar Silver | 30 1-16 |

## THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th October, compared with the Statement of 17th October, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | Oct. 17. Rs. | Oct. 10. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 56,21,204 | 52,36,822 |
| Do. at Branches | 23,22,333 | 25,83,787 |
| Other Deposits | 3,08,71,883 | 3,25,56,596 |
| Post Bills | 3,464 | 3,863 |
| Credits, undrawn | 22,25,129 | 17,51,337 |
| Rs. | 5,72,44,017 | 5,81,32,350 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,22,15,935 | 1,20,40,875 |
| Other authorised Securities | 40,15,707 | 40,15,707 |
| Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities | 55,01,790 | 52,85,589 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 79,88,639 | 95,35,346 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,39,25,192 | 1,38,00,332 |
| Dead Stock | 4,11,475 | 4,11,475 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 21,975 | 23,985 |
| Bullion do. | ..... | ..... |
| Balances with other Banks | 81,468 | 2,12,716 |
| Cash | 1,30,78,776 | 1,25,06,325 |
| Rs. | 5,72,44,017 | 5,81,32,350 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHALMERS—SCOTT—Oct. 26, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. F. N. Hill, Henry Chalmers, Manager of the National Bank of India, Bombay, to Lucy Margaret, second daughter of James Scott, Esq., of Moorfield, Coupar Angus, and Hadford House, Dundee, Scotland.

DEATH.

LAM—Oct. 26, Khwady Main Road, at his residence, Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer Lam, funeral at 7-30, this morning.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

SHARPE—CROMMELIN—Oct. 8, at St. Paul's, Bedford, by the Revd. L. Woodward, Assisted by the Revd. Ed. Kemble, Julian Norris Sharpe son of Major-Genl C. F. Sharpe, R.S.C., to Amy Julia, third daughter of Ainslie G. Crommelin, Esq., late Supdg. Engineer, P. W. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—October 5, at Plaisance, Quetta, Baluchistan, the wife of Jno. Clark, Locomotive Foreman, Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, of a daughter.

DUDLEY—October 24, at Madras, the wife of Rev. T. P. Dudley, Pastor of the Madras Baptist Church, of a son.

PHILIPS—October 24, at Narsingpur, Central Provinces, the wife of Francis A T Phillips, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

RAWLINS—October 13, at Mussoorie, India, the wife of J. P. Rawlins, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AMBLER—WOOD—October 21, at Christ Church Bhagalpur, E. I. Ry., by the Rev. Cullen, Henry Ambler, Asst. Manager, Messrs. H. Dear, and Co., to Norah Ethel, daughter of W. S. Wood, Esq., of Colzong, E. I. Ry.

DOBBS—JOPP—October 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Ballary, by the Rev. Arthur Bird, Mr Charles Fairlie Dobbs, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, eldest son of Colonel A. Fairlie Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, Retired, to Margaret Eleanor (Nora), only daughter of Mr. John G Jopp, C.E.

LEE—ROBSON—October 19, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Cogan, Chaplain of Fort William, William Herbert Lee, son of the late William Lee, Esq., to Alexandra A. M. Robson, daughter of the late General Francis Robson, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

MACNAMARA—October 22, at Calcutta, Donat F. Macnamara, of Shakomato Tea Estate, Assam and Corofin, Co. Clare, Ireland.

POTTER—October 21, at Bangalore, of entric fever, Eileen Georgina Herbert, the beloved and only child of Major H. E. Porter, and Alice his wife, aged 4 years and 11 months.

SCOTLAND—October 12, at Dacca, Blanche Mary Ellen Scotland, widow of the late J. P. Scotland, P. W. D.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.


THE sudden and considerable rise in exchange that took place last week, was followed by a temporary decline on Friday and Saturday. But yesterday quotations advanced to 1s. 2d. 5-8ths. The bank rate here is 6 per cent. and at Calcutta 7 per cent.—a difference that is to be accounted for by the demand for money on the Bengal side to finance the jute crops. The demand for money in Calcutta always begins earlier in the season than in Bombay, our connection with the jute crop being extremely small. But Bombay is of course responsive to the demand in Calcutta, and we shall doubtless soon see an equal tightness of the market here. The upward movement of exchange at the present time indicates not only a considerable curtailment of imports, but what is of more importance, it shows that silver is likely to be discarded during the scarcity with which the country is threatened. The net additions of silver, to the large stocks previously in the country, in the year that the Mints were closed was no less than thirteen crores and three-quarters; and in the two years that followed another thirteen crores were added. During this year silver has continued to reach us in large quantities, and at the present time the silver on its way to this country is worth fully a crore of rupees. So far from any demand existing for the metal, the country folk, in anticipation of scarcity, are already disgorging their hoards, both of gold and silver, and together with ornaments, are sending them into Bombay and the other large centres for conversion into money wherewith to buy necessaries. The amount of silver that has been received here during the last two or three weeks is very considerable, to say nothing of gold ornaments, and the hands of the native shroffs are now full of it. Under these circumstances it may be expected that the crore's worth of silver now on its way out from home, will lie dead. The shroffs will be unable to get rid of present stocks, to say nothing of the incoming supplies. A stop is already being put to future remittances and dealers who signed forward contracts at a time when no famine was anticipated, are doing their best to get them cancelled. We understand that in some cases they have been successful, and it is believed that after two or three more mails the shipments will practically cease.

This condition of affairs is of course very favourable to exchange. The cessation of remittances in silver bullion will throw the exchange banks and the merchants on to Council bills, and to some extent on to Government paper for remittances to India. Gold may also be used for payments from home, but as this country is likely to sell a considerable quantity of that metal for famine purposes, any importation will be more than neutralised by exports. Gold is coming in from the mofussil freely, and all of it will probably be sent home as remittances, and will serve the same purpose as any mercantile commodity in making the balance of trade favourable to this country. This fact, taken in conjunction with the narrowing of the channels through which funds can be brought from Europe, will favour exchange. There is therefore good ground for the belief held in well-informed circles here, that the effect of the famine will be to leave exchange at high tide mark at its close. This will teach native dealers the lesson they are so slow to learn as to the broken reed upon which they lean in looking to silver. It is to be regretted that scarcity with all the suffering it entails should be the means of bringing about a rise in exchange, which might have taken place long before this and with no injury to the country had the Government of India imposed a duty on silver to keep its price in India up to the exchange value of the rupee. In this connection it is interesting to recall the prophetic utterance of the President of the Bombay Branch of the India Currency Association. Writing to the Financial Secretary to the Government, in February 1894, the President wrote: "The committee desire me to draw Government's special attention to the probable effect of allowing the present unrestricted flow of silver into India to continue in the event of famine in the land. They believe that were such a calamity to befall the country, the raw silver that had been substituted for the coined rupees would prove unsaleable, and consequently valueless in providing the people with food. On the other hand were the importation of the metal stopped, the uncoined silver now in India would gradually rise to the value of the rupee and become available not only to purchase food but to do so at its old value. Thus, too, the argument that the closing of the mints had despoiled the innocent holders of the metal would fall, and contentment made to reign where at present only discontent exists." This prophecy is now in a fair way to be fulfilled to the letter.

As was to be expected the movement initiated by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, for the purpose of growing finer counts of cotton in India, has attracted attention in Lancashire. In its remarks on the subject, the *Manchester Guardian* gives a reminder that, in the course of the cotton duties agitation, the Bombay millowners constantly urged that as Indian spinnings are mainly confined to coarse counts, and Lancashire shipments consist of higher counts, competition between the two only exists to a limited extent. That position is one, however, that the millowners are still justified in taking, and it is not until Mr. Tata's scheme has passed from the experimental to the practical stage that it need be abandoned. Although it is quite true that the possibilities of success, as our contemporary says, "appear something more than a dream" it is to say the least premature to speak of the argument of non-competition between Manchester and Bombay as inconsistent with existing facts. After summarising the main points brought out in Mr. Tata's pamphlet, the Manchester paper says that the immediately interesting fact with regard to it is "the evidence it affords of a determined aspiration on the part of the millowners of India to extinguish the import trade in cotton yarns and goods." As a matter of fact, however, the millowners generally have been quite lukewarm on the subject. Three or four years ago when a proposal for supplying the necessary labour by immigration from Upper India was brought before them, they gave it little attention and less support. Pioneer work of this kind has generally to be left to individual effort, and it is fruitless to look for energetic help from a trade association. No doubt the lukewarmness of the millowners will speedily be succeeded by a keen interest in the movement if the experiments now being made prove successful. They will be quite ready to assist in the reaping where others have been the first to sow. The *Manchester Guardian* rightly disavows the desire to "object to any legitimate attempt to develop the natural capacities and resources of India," by the cultivation of exotic cotton. But it considers that the movement for spinning higher counts "certainly justifies Lancashire in protesting against any artificial stimulus due to either currency or tariff conditions." In other words, our contemporary will not be satisfied until the duties (levied equally on imported and Indian manufactured goods and yarns) are entirely removed, and until our Mints are re-opened. The latter event, which would place our exchange entirely at the mercy of silver, is likely to tarry for years to come, unless some unexpected change occurs in the conditions of supply and demand of the world's currency. The former desire is also much further from realisation than seemed likely two months ago. The scarcity staring us in the face in many parts of the Empire will entail both an increase of Imperial expenditure and a decrease of Imperial receipts. The opening of relief works, and the supply of food to sufferers will absorb considerable sums of money, while the partial remission of the land tax that will probably be necessary in many districts will take away for a time a part of what is the sheet anchor of Indian finance. Under these circumstances, even though exchange is improved, the Finance Minister is not likely to propose a remission of import and excise duties on cotton goods which bring in a crore of rupees per annum.

THOSE who are desirous above all things of knowing exactly what happens on great public occasions will be somewhat taken aback by the utterly contradictory accounts in the London papers of the behaviour of the French crowds on the entry of the Tsar and the Tsaritsa into Paris on October 6. The accounts were written on the spot by trained and absolutely disinterested observers. Yet they differ fundamentally in matters about which error or misunderstanding was impossible. Were the crowds enthusiastic, or was there a complete absence of enthusiasm? Did they cheer frantically, or very little, or did they observe silence—the silence of astonishment? Here is what eye-witnesses, selected for their intelligence and faculty of correctly recording what they see, tell us on these points:—Reuter's agent describes the enthusiasm of the crowd as frenzied. "The crowd," writes the *Times'* correspondent, "acclaimed the Emperor and Empress in accents hitherto unknown and never to be forgotten. From the windows, balconies, roofs, trees, roadways, and vehicles with their tops covered with clusters of people, handkerchiefs, branches of trees, pocket-Russian flags, and scarves are waved. There are loud and confused cries, amid which the words 'Russia,' 'Emperor,' and 'Empress' are more or less articulate, for it is really like the rush of a hurricane." The *Standard* correspondent says the exact contrary: "There was not much shouting. Many people cried, 'Bravo,' some clapped their hands, a great many waved their hats, and some shouts of '*Vive la Russie*!' were raised here and there; but the popular display was not of that enthusiastic character which might have been expected. . . . The *cortege* proceeded at a foot pace down the Champs Elysees, and the reception throughout was of the same cordial, genial, respectful character, with an entire absence of that tumultuous enthusiasm which was anticipated. I heard a few cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" There were also some of "Vive le Czar!" But the chief cry was "Vive la Russie!" Mrs. Crawford in the *Daily News* speaks of "the silence of astonishment": "A thing to record is the bated breath with which the Imperial *cortege* was received. The newspapers are all wrong in talking about the ringing cheers. What I and different persons who went about for me noticed was the silence of astonishment. A French friend spoke of the crowd as not lacking sympathy, but petrified. As to the cries, they were 'Vive le Czar,' 'Vive la Czarine,' and more lustily, 'Vive l'Armee.'" The *Mail* special correspondent tells us: "There never was such enthusiasm, there never were such crowds in the streets, there never were seen such decorations and illuminations." What are we to believe? Simply that human testimony is very human, and that it is a human error to believe that when we have seen a great deal we have seen everything. Doubtless there was a great deal of enthusiasm in, say a third of the sightseers numbering a million and a half of the Parisians and Provincials who thronged the streets to see the Czar arrive, and "seal the bond of friendship between Russia and France." And amongst the remaining million there was room for a good deal of the silence of astonishment, and of sympathy and respect that did not find vent in frenzied cheers. The most practised of eyes can only see what is within the range of vision; it is impossible for any dozen observers to see all that occurs along a route sufficient to give standing room to over a million of people. The error comes in when that which has been seen and noted in one field of vision is predicated of what was neither seen nor noted in others quite out of sight and hearing.

DR. TEMPLE, Bishop of London, who is to succeed the late Dr. Benson as Archbishop of Canterbury, is generally believed to be the right man for the prelacy at this particular period. He has for some time led the more progressive Church party. By his sympathy with the classes and his general approachability he has been the means of keeping the Church and the people in touch. The new journalism has so often described him that his personality is almost as well known to the readers of the London Press as to those who are in the habit of meeting him every day. Dr. Temple, said one of these, is a worker who affects such an indifference to appearances that he might be shrewdly thought to calculate these very carefully indeed. There is in the natural personal endowments of his lordship no semblance of the eagle-created bishops of Du Maurier's statuesque conceptions. He is rather a prelate such as Leech portrayed. "Short and of a bustling movement, his episcopal hat adds an incongruity to his commercial activity, while the hierarchal gaiters bring into acute view a pair of sturdy legs inclined to bandiness and serviceable feet with an inclination to turn their toes towards one another." By another "new journalist" he has been described as a typical Farmer Wurzel in the uniform of the Church. Once an eloquent preacher, his voice has now become weak, though his sermons read better than they sound. He is seventy-five years of age, but as vigorous as he was at fifty. Born in 1821, in Santa Maura, in the Ionian islands, Dr. Temple was the son of Major Octavius Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone. Educated at Tiverton Grammar School he afterwards proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842, as a donble first-class. Successively mathematical tutor of his college, principal of Kneller Hall, Twickenham, and an inspector of schools and chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, he was appointed head-master of Rugby on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn in 1858. Ten years later Dr. Temple took an active part in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church and was rewarded with the bishopric of Exeter in succession to Dr. Philpotts—a selection which was strongly opposed in clerical circles, owing to his having written one of the "Seven Essays and Reviews" which led to much controversy among churchmen. The

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

Prince Bismarck's Organ the "Hamburger Nachrichten" says that a secret Russo-German agreement was concluded soon after the accession of Alexander the Third, whereby if either Power was attacked the other would remain benevolently neutral.

The agreement continued in force until 1890, when General Caprvi terminated it.

### SENSATION IN AUSTRIA.

The disclosure of the above agreement has caused a great sensation in Austria.

### THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

The Porte has replied evasively to the representations of the Ambassadors and in the meantime proceeds with the poll tax which, it is stated, is intended to complete the armament of the land forces.

### LI HUNG CHANG.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Foreign Minister.

### THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The "New York Herald's" forecast of the voting for the Presidential election gives Mackinlay 248 against Bryan's 134 votes and 65 as doubtful.

A large majority in the House of Representatives will be anti-silverite, and in the new Senate the goldites and silverites are almost evenly matched and the majority is uncertain.

### THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Bishop of London has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

### DENIAL OF A RUMOUR.

Mr. Ranjitsinhji denies the rumour that he intends to stand for Parliament.

### THE CHINESE CONSPIRATOR SUN WEN.

Dr. Sun Wen, in thanking the Press and the Government for the interest they have taken in his case, says that their sympathy encourages him to pursue with more activity than ever the cause of progress in China.

### DEATH OF SIR A. SASSOON.

The death is announced of Sir Albert Sassoon.

### THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at 6 a.m., to-day.

### THE HY DERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY CASE.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY ENDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 26.

The great Hyderabad jewel robbery case has arrived at a strange termination. The three accused, Dilawar Ali and his brothers, were charged a year ago by the father, a patriarchal and wealthy Nawab, with theft of jewellery to the extent of about 24 lakhs.

The case war heard before a Special Commission and after a trial extending over seven months, the accused were sentenced each to a year's imprisonment with a fine of a thousand rupees in addition. The conviction was upheld by the Minister who sought the Nizam's final orders on the case. The proceedings remained with the Nizam for several months, during which time the accused were at large. In the end the accused were peremptorily arrested three weeks ago and sent by order of the Nizam to Beder Fort, where in view of their position they were treated practically as State prisoners.

His Highness has now ordered their release. They return to Hyderabad in a day or two.

The affair has created considerable sensation.

### MEMBERS AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

Mr. Hewett, Home Secretary, returned to Simla from leave to-day. Mr. Cotton, his *locum tenens*, leaves Simla to-morrow, and after a stay of three weeks at Calcutta proceeds to Assam to relieve Sir William Ward as Chief Commissioner. The Hon'ble W. Trevor leaves Simla on the thirteenth for Bombay and stays there for one week, then visits Poona, Ahmedabad, and other places. General Arnott, Director-General of Military Works, has postponed his tour for a few weeks.

### BALLOON ASCENT AT KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 26.

Professor P. A. Van Tassel, made a very successful balloon ascent and parachute descent on Saturday last from the Zoological Gardens at Karachi, under the patronage of Mr. H. E. James, Commissioner in Sind, and Brigadier-General Jeffreys, Commanding the Sind District. The *elite* of Karachi were present and a large and appreciative audience numbering about 5,000 persons paid for admission at the gates. The inflation of the monster balloon commenced at 5 p.m., at which time there was a strong easterly wind blowing. About 50 men of the Baluch Regiment rendered valuable assistance in holding down the balloon during the inflation which lasted about 20 minutes. Two officers of the Baluch Regiment very kindly directed the men under the Professor's superintendence. On the word being given to let go, the balloon shot up into mid-air like a sky rocket taking an easterly direction, and on reaching an altitude of about 7,000 feet the Professor disengaged the parachute from the balloon and gracefully descended to *terra firma* about three miles from the starting point. A carriage was in waiting to take him back to his appreciative audience, who received him with open arms and loud acclamations. They were unanimous in their verdict of success.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here, for Colomdo, Madras, and Calcutta, this evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Giselo, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

OCT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 26.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 26.

French mail steamer Australian from Suez and Natal from China arrived.

Mail steamer Malta from Calcutta arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Algeria passed Suez yesterday (25th).

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE total decrease in the receipts of the North-Western Railway is now Rs. 46,38,089.

THE Government of Bengal have issued orders for the clearance of quarantine grounds at Diamond Harbour and for the erection of two temporary sheds for the accommodation of any cases of plague that may arise on board vessels bound for Calcutta. The Port Officer at Calcutta has also issued orders for the anchorage of vessels entering the river under quarantine rules. The B. I. steamer, Bhundara, which came up the river yesterday flying a quarantine flag was found to be free from any plague cases and received *pratique*. She had suffered quarantine at Colombo because she was from Bombay and had a case of ordinary fever on board.

As already stated Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir Taleyarkhan, late Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Baroda State. Mr Jehangirshaw after serving in various capacities in the British service for nearly twenty-seven years retired on pension only last year. He many times rendered very valuable services, especially at Rajpipla, where his services were lent by the British Government as Superintendent of Police, Forest and Fonj. All the European officers under whom Mr. Jehangir has served speak in high terms of him. The late Colonel Humphrey, Colonel Wilson, Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. A. Sherman, I.C.S., Mr. A. F. Macanochie, I.C.S., Mr. Scannel, the present Inspector-General of Police, all showed a very high regard for Mr. Jehangir and have spoken of him as an officer of great worth. His Highness the Gaekwar may be congratulated on the choice.

COLONEL CHATTERTON returns to Calcutta early next month from the Andamans, and resumes command of the Calcutta Volunteers.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway and the lines worked :—Week ended 3rd Oct., were Rs. 10,59,336 ; miles open 1699·70 ; per mile open, Rs. 623. Corresponding week last year, earnings Rs. 8,40,447 ; mile open 1698·92 ; per mile open Rs. 495. Increase, earnings, Rs. 2,18,889 ; miles open increase ·78 ; per mile open, increase, Rs. 128. From 1st July 1896, to 3rd Oct., 1896, earnings Rs. 1,17,65,348. From 1st July 1895 to 3rd Oct. 1895, earnings Rs. 1,16,28,621. Increase, earnings, Rs. 1,36,727.

WHEN Quetta secured its water-supply some years ago, the most sanguine anticipations of the result on the health of the station were entertained; but the experience of the past season has been terribly disappointing. During August and September an epidemic of enteric raged in the station, as many as seventy or eighty cases among the British troops being in hospital at one time : and the roll of deaths was dismally long. As usual the cause cannot be said to have been definitely ascertained. The epidemic has now practically died out, and as orders were issued during its later stages to boil the water and use permanganate of potash freely, these measures are in the opinion of some accountable for the decline. However that may be if the water-supply was not itself the cause of the outbreak, it is absolutely certain that it has in no way served to prevent an outbreak, or to mitigate its virulence.

M. CHAILLEY-BERT has been compelled by ill-health to postpone his tour through India.

THE Patiala, Jhind and Nabha Durbars have issued orders forbidding the export of grain from those States.

THE Commander-in-Chief, during his halt at Meerut in December, will witness experimental firing with the new bullet for the Lee-Metford rifle, which will be on an extensive scale.

CAPTAIN EGERTON is appointed Brigade-Major of the Suakim Force, *vice* Major De Brath, who is returning to the Military Department. Captain A. Grant, 4th Gurkhas, becomes Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Egerton.

AN Assistant Political Officer is to be posted to the Baluchistan frontier in the neighbourhood of Nashki, with a view mainly to keeping open the trade routes to Persia. Lieutenant Webb Ware, at present in Zhob, has been appointed to the post.

TWO companies of the 3rd Beluch Battalion at Karachi will form the escort of the Political Officer during his visit to Las Beyla. A medical officer will be attached to the escort, which will be similar in detail to that of the Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission in January.

CEYLON'S progress of late years in the tea industry has caused other tea-growing countries to be more keenly alert, even to the adoption of the self-same tactics which have to a great extent secured the marvellous growth of this trade both in India and the adjacent southern island. A few days ago it was the vigorous efforts of Chinese planters to revive their decayed industry to which reference was made, now it is Japan which is showing signs of unusual activity. The Japanese Central Tea Guild has decided to spend the sum of 2,000 yen on advertisements in American papers, so as to counteract the growing influence of Ceylon tea, which, by skilful pushing, is becoming more and more popular in the States. The depreciation of their trade with America has been very considerable, and it is felt that something must be done if the future prosperity of this important industry is to be insured to Japan. Exactly what that something shall be, beyond the extensive advertising referred to, has not been decided ; but one proposition which carries weight with those interested is that of a Government loan of 350,000 yen to tide over present difficulties. From this it must be inferred that teagrowers are, indeed, in a bad way.

SEVEN regiments of Madras Infantry now in Burma will be relieved during the coming cold weather, but only six will be sent from Madras, as the garrison of Burma is to be reduced by one infantry battalion, consequent on the Southern Chin Hills being made over to the Military Police.

THE HON'BLE MR. TREVOR, Public Works Minister, who leaves Simla on the 30th instant, will proceed first to Bombay and thence to Bezwada. He will travel over the East Coast Railway to Cuttack and then retrace his steps, visiting the Southern Mahratta Railway and making for Mahableshwar. After a short halt there he will go to Guzerat to be present at the Surat railway ceremony. Mr. Trever will reach Calcutta on December 8th, travelling over the Rutlam-Ujjain-Bhopal line on his way.

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the South Mysore Planters' Association, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :—"The members of this Association wish to place on record an expression of the sense of loss they have sustained by the death of the late Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, who, by his assiduous performance of his official duties and by the courtesy which he ever showed towards them, had gained their highest esteem."

LAST week's season report repeats the cry of rain needed in practically all provinces. In Bengal the price of common rice is now usually high, and is still rising in several districts, owing to exports. In the North-West Provinces the outturn of autumn crops is generally good in the Meerut Division, and better than was expected in the Benares and Rohilkhand Divisions, but in the rest of the Province the early autumn crops have very generally failed, while the prospects of the later autumn crops are equally bad. The Punjab shows no change ; prices are high, and have risen again in Delhi, Rohtak and Gujranwala. Test relief works have been opened in Karnal. In the Central Provinces the autumn crops continue to wither and the damage increases daily. Test relief works have been started in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Jubbulpore, and they will probably be required before long in other districts in the north of the Provinces. In Rajputana similar works have been opened in Bhurtpore and parts of Bikanir. The people have begun to migrate from Jaisalmere to Marwar, Sindh and Bikanir. In Burma rain fell in all districts and benefited the standing crops, especially in the dry zone

SHANNON II, a Mysore bred pony, is now first favourite for the Army Cup, at the short price of evens ; while Ploughboy, who ran second to Major Smith-Dorrien's Shannon last year, comes next at 5 to 2. The rest are not much fancied, apparently, though the field will probably be a large one. There was only one final entry, Little Chieftain, who won all the five races he started for at the Simla Meeting this month. He will, however, have to meet a very different class of ponies at Lucknow. It was supposed that there were several "dark" ponies entered, but the betting lists have not yet revealed them. Shannon II is very highly thought of down South and has, it would seem, given good trials at Lucknow.

PENSIONERS, at least some of them, have apparently been doing a good stroke of business in the Punjab province, but their profitable plan is about to be effectively checked. It has recently come to light that pensioners, after re-admission to Government or local fund service, have been drawing both salary and pension, thus contravening the Civil Service Regulations. Comparatively large sums have in this way been overpaid to pensioners. The reasons assigned for this lapse include that of failure of the officers re-appointing the said pensioners to inform the Audit Officer that they have previously been in Government employ ; and the ignorance of the pensioners of the purport of the non-employment certificate given at the time of receiving their pensions. Now, however, this ignorance is to be enlightened, for a fiat has gone forth from the authorities requiring all Heads of Departments to see that their Treasury Officers explain, not only the purport of the non-employment certificate, but add the rather harsh warning that any pensioner deliberately attempting to conceal the fact of re-employment by signing such certificate is liable to have his pension forfeited for good, if not to be criminially prosecuted on a charge of cheating the Government. Care is also to be exercised in duly recording the re-admission of pensioners to service and submitting the same to the powers that be. By these means the Punjab Government is going to save itself a good sum annually, though it will mean a curtailment of income to some. The interests of the service, to say nothing on the grounds of equity, demand that salary and pension shall be kept absolutely distinct, and that the drawing of one shall mean the withdrawal of the other.

THE last Australian mail brings particulars of the death of Mr. Percy Stanislaus M'Donnell, one of the most brilliant cricketers Australia has produced. He accompanied the Colonial cricket team to England in 1880, under Murdoch, and was a member of the 1882 and 1884 elevens. In 1888 he captained the Australian team with conspicuous ability and good judgment. Dr. Grace in his work on cricket expressed the opinion that as a dashing batsman M'Donnell had not his equal in Australia.

A TELEGRAM from Kengtung, sent by Colonel Presgrave, reports that on the 19th instant, Hospital Assistant Taik Das was attacked and had his hand cut off with other wounds. He was proceeding to Bompon on leave. Surgeon-Captain Faulkes has been sent to attend him.

THE latest report from Quetta states that the Mirhazar Jalal and Tingani Muccadums have promised to hunt up Ghazies with forty men from each section. The troops will be retained on the line until the tribesmen prove their promise. They start on the 24th in search of the murderers.

DURING the past week there has been no rainfall in any district of the Punjab. Prices rule high throughout the Province, and are still rising in Delhi, Rohtak and Gujranwala. Wheat is selling from 8 to 11½ seers, bajri 8 to 12 seers, gram 9 to 11 seers, maize 11½ to 14 seers, rice 7¾ to 9 seers, and jowar 11 to 12½ seers per rupee. Cattle are dying of starvation in parts of Ferozepore, and fodder is scarce in most districts. There are 4,732 persons on relief works in Gujrat : three hundred men were employed on test work in Karnal, and it is reported that relief work will soon commence in Hissar

SOME of the cold weather reliefs which would have taken place in the ordinary course, may not improbably be cancelled on account of the prevailing scarcity. The 18th Hussars, for instance, may stand fast at Umballa instead of marching to Lucknow in relief of the 16th Lancers. The matter, we understand, has been referred to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces for his opinion, and there can (or ought to be) very little doubt as to his decision.

THE revenue which Government will derive from its irrigation works in Upper India this year will be far greater than any previously recorded. All the canals are working at full pressure and the demand for water is enormous. The cultivators who are fortunate enough to be within reach of the distributaries foresee that their crops will be far more valuable than those of years of normal rainfall, and they take all the water that can possibly be granted to them. There are bickerings between neighbours, and the Canal officers have to be on the alert that sluices are not surreptitiously opened, but the people as a rule accept the orders passed and busy themselves looking after their fields. They seem quite able to pay the full rates in spite of the rise in grain prices, and they will remain in comparative comfort while in unirrigated districts the cultivators, labourers, and village folk suffer from the drought. In these Provinces the Ganges and Jumna Canals will render crops secure over millions of acres ; and the Soane Canal in Bengal will be of immense benefit to the parts of the Shahabad District. There has, of late years, been a boom in railway construction ; perhaps, in the near future, we may see more attention devoted to irrigation projects. Railways can mitigate famine by carrying food grain to distressed areas ; canals can actually prevent femine by fertilising land which would otherwise lie barren when the rains fail.

A FRENCH archæologist, Baron de Bay, has (says the *Standard's* Moscow correspondent), been occupied for some months past in the neighbourhood of Tomsk, Siberia, in excavating kurgans, the old turtle-back burying mounds found in many parts of Russia. Fifteen of these kurgans have been opened, and a curious and significant discovery made. Those mounds, which date back to before the Russian conquest of Siberia, contain quantities of beads, earrings, knives with artistically finished bone hafts, copper kettles, engraved rings, and silver ornaments, bracelets, &c. The oldest of these belong to the Thirteenth Century. Those kurgans, on the other hand, which date only from about three centuries ago (Tomsk was founded in 1604) contain comparatively little of anything, hardly any articles of metal, except a few of the rudest forms of wire rings and earrings, and for the most part arrowheads, knives, buckles, &c., of bone, showing a much poorer stage of civilisation

THE British Iron Trade Association has published the statistics of the production of steel in the United Kingdom for the first half of the present year. It appears that the total production of steel for the six month was 1,969,320 tons. The largest increase of output appears to have taken place in the open-hearth steel industry, which now yields every 2,100,000 tons of material per annum. The north of England, where only a few hundred tons of open-hearth steel were produced fifteen years ago, is now producing that material at the rate of over 800,000 tons a year. As far as the Beasemer steel industry is concerned, it appears that there has been an augmentation of 103,662 tons during first half of the current year on the output of the corresponding half of 1895. In 1887, the output of Bessemer steel was at least twice as much as the make of Siemeans or open-hearth steel, whereas it has now fallen more than 300,000 tons a year behind it. This fact is due to a diminished demand for steel for railway purposes, and to the increased demand for steel for ship building and kindred purposes to which open-hearth steel is more particularly suited.

A TELEGRAM from Paris states that the Powers will refrain from any precipitate action in regard to Turkey. But, as the result of an understanding which has been arrived at between England, France, and Russia, a vigorous Note will be immediately despatched to the Porte demanding the adoption of reforms which will secure the future safety of the Sultan's Armenian subjects.

### THE LOSS OF THE S. S. TAIF.

THE news of the loss of the ill-fated vessel Taif which was lost on the 24th September off Mauritius was not known at that port on 12th October, on which date the s.s. Benedick, left for Bombay, arriving here on Sunday last, with a cargo of sugar. This is the more remarkable since the vessel was lost only a days journey from Mauritius. There were in all sixty crew including the Captain on board, and thirty-six passengers, nineteen of the passengers are rescued and fifty-six of the crew. Of the seventeen men drowned, it seems, four are crew and thirteen passengers. Nothing further has been heard of the survivers. We understand that the Taif was fully insured by the owner, and that most of the cargo was also under written. The following is the list of officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer :—

Master A. Dowie ; 1st Mate N. James ; 2nd Mate Edward A. King ; 3rd Mate H. Langford ; 1st Engineer E. G. Kail ; 2nd Engineer W. C. Peters ; 3rd Engineer A. Hodges ; Carpenter Joao Lawrence Britto ; L. Serang Lalla Valla ; Tindal Kveka Dattia ; Sucunny Suwa Boota, Munga Joagney, Soma Mungar, and Dettia Nana ; Cassab Dettia Govind ; Lascars Nana Jeewa, Ramjee Munga, Ruttonjee Canjee, Sunkar Mucka, Bookar Bhooshia, Daya Bhijala, Lalla Muckan, Harria Munga and Juga Valla ; L. Boy Seeka Mungla and Lalloo Dial ; Boodhia Bandary Sunkals ; Topas Benjamin X. Rodrigues ; F. Serang Fakeer Mahomed Shaik Abdoola ; Tindel, Shaik Hoosein Shaik Oosman; Donkyman Shaik Ahmed Latiff ; Cassab Mahomed Suttia Shaik Tyeb ; Firemen Mahomed Jaffer Abdooraman, Shaik Sulleyman Abdooraman Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ahmed, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Abbas, and Mahomed Sallin Abdoorman ; Bhundary, Abdooraman Shaik Mahomed ; Coal Trimer Mohedin Hassan ; Fireman trimmer Ebram Goolam ; Coal trimmer Shaikabdool Cader Shaik Ebram, Hassonea Shaid Ahmed, Mahomed Cassom Goolam Hoosein, Shaik Oomer Shaik Aysob, and Shaik Ally Shaik Oosmai ; Butler P. Santan Pais ; Cook Jose daCosta ; Cook's boy Antonio Maria Ferrao ; Saloon waiter Ignacio Caetan Soares ; M. R. boy Constancio Nazario Viegas ; Captain's boy Nicholao Fernandes ; C. E. boy Joseph Carvalho ; Officer's boy Baptista Fernandes ; Saloon topass Piedade Silva-Lobo ; Barber Hassam Ebrahim ; Boy Ramjee Kanda ; Coal trimmer Shaik E. Shaik Esmail, and Ebrahim Baloo ; B. Boy Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mahomed ; and F. Cassab Chotoo Shaik Adam.

### MILITARY NEWS.

2ND-LIEUTENANT R. E. D. GOLDINGHAM, R. E., Military Works Department, is attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT C. M. DOBELL, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, proceeds to Malta on appointment to the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion.

THE following Officers will join the Staff College on 15th January next :—Captains W. R. Robertson, D. S. O., 3rd Dragoon Guards, H. J. Everett, 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, T. E. Fowle, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, A. J. Murray, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, O. Nugent, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, King-Salter, Rifle Brigade, and Barrow 4th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenants D. Seagrim and F. Owen, Royal Artillery, A. Burrowes, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, and H. Holman, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

THE following appointments have been made :—2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant H. St. A. Wake, from 43rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Ducat, from the 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant R. A. Street, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 21st Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. A. P. Waller, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Carnegy, vacated on promotion. 5th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant K. J. G. Dunolly-Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Nepean, vacated on promotion to Captain.

### THE DISTRESS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the proceedings at a preliminary meeting of certain residents of the city of Nagpur, held at the Town Hall on the 17th instant, at 7-30 a.m., to concert measures to afford charitable relief during the present season of distress.

At the unanimous desire of the gentlemen present, Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Commissioner, took the chair. The chairman said that the object of the meeting was to initiate measures to raise funds for distribution of charitable relief to the destitute poor of the town and the surrounding country, who were too weak to join the relief works which might hereafter be opened to give employment to those who were able to earn their own livelihood ; he added that if no rain came within the next three weeks or so, it would be necessary to make provision for feeding the above class of people for the next eight months.

Mr. Krishna Rao Deshpande explained the substance of the chairman's speech in Marathi. After some other gentlemen had spoken, and it having been made clear that the system of relief which the meeting intended to organize was not to take the place of relief works but to be supplementary to them, the gentlemen present were invited to subscribe. The following subscriptions were then promised on the spot :—

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Commissioner, Rs. 50 per mensem.
Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, Rs. 1,000 at 125 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Ramchandra Rao Buti, for Buti family, Rs. 1,000.
Mr. R. B. Kasturchand, Rs. 1,000, subject to sanction.
Mr. Raja Gokuldass, Rs. 1,000, subject to sanction.
Mr. Atmaram Buti, Rs. 250.
Mr. Gumput Rao Ghatalay, Rs. 250.
Mr. Sett Agra Ram, Rs. 500.
Empress Mills, Rs. 4,000, at Rs. 500 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Bazonji Dadabhoy, Rs. 50 a month, for 8 months.
C. P. Swadeshi Mills, Rs. 1,000, at 125 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Rajaram Sitaram Diksh t, Rs. 25 a month, for 8 months.
Rao Bahadur B. K. Bose, Rs. 50 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Balajee Chande, Rs. 15 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Bapoo Rao Dada, Rs. 50 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. G. P. Dak, Rs. 100.
Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Rs. 100.
Mr. Jhang Bahadur Puri, Rs. 150.
Mr. Ramkrishna Puri, Rs. 30 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Baktawarmal, Rs. 225.
Mr. Jamnadass Potdar, Rs. 30 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Sambhooram Hamirmal, Rs. 25 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Kalooram Bachharan Rs. 15 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Chunilal Bansilal, Rs. 10 a month, for 8 months.
Jaisoo Koshti, Rs. 10 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Balvant Rao Mahajan, Rs. 50 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Antoba Janardhan Kalar, Rs. 40 a month, for 8 months.
Mr. Martand Rao Walukar, Rs. 100, at Rs. 50, at a time.

It was then arranged that a central committee for the whole town, with small sub-committees for each ward, be formed to raise subscriptions.

It was further arranged that a meeting of the subscribers be called later on to formulate a scheme and constitute a committee of management to work it, and arrange all details in connection with it, it being understood that the distribution of relief should begin immediately after the Diwalee. The chairman having thanked the subscribers, the meeting dissolved with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

A. G. I. P. R. train while moving between this and Bori station, a few miles out of Nagpur, on last Tuesday night, ran over and killed four cows and badly injured a calf which had trespassed on to a bridge and were unobserved, by the engineman of the train. The incident in itself may be like many in the past, but that does not necessarily imply that it does not need more than passing notice, for such trifles have ere now been responsible for the loss of life and property. In the present instance, the cattle would seem to have used an embankment, or cutting adjacent to the bridge to reach the track, a convenience which, all haste should be made to remove by the permanent-way people.

Your readers are probably aware that Mr. Dajiba Ahlaji Rao, was arrested some time ago on suspicion of having been one of the ringleaders in the recent riots. This being a non-bailiable offence, Mr. Dajiba had unfortunately to stay in the jail till the 9th instant, when our popular barrister, Mr. C. V. Naidu, got him off scot-free, to the astonishment of the city folk who evidently did not expect Mr. Dajiba to appear so soon in their midst.

On the evening of the 21st instant, a meeting was held at "Naidu Villas" to collect funds for relieving the distress of the famine-stricken people of the place. Rs. 300 were collected on the spot and as much more are expected. Mr. C. V. Naidu headed the list with a handsome contribution of Rs. 100, besides a monthly subscription of Rs. 20 to be continued for six months. Mr. D'Souza, head clerk of the Traffic Manager's Office, and Mr. P. Viziarungum Nayudu, a local merchant, are also taking personal interest in this matter.

THE issue of a forced paper currency at Havana is meeting with strong opposition from merchants and dealers alike, the great majority refusing to accept the notes in payment of business transactions. The notes are now at 10 per cent. discount, in spite of the threat of the authorities to prosecute all persons refusing to receive them as gold for the face value.

### THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Ganges, with the English mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 3 p.m. on Saturday. She brings the following passengers :—

Andrews, Miss
Ahmed, Mr W
Burrows, Mr
Barraud, Mr
Baker, Capt D
Bosanquet, Rev G
Bignell, Mr
Bignell, Col and Mrs
Bennett, Mr C
Bainji, Mr
Barker, Miss
Clarke, Miss
Campion, Mr and Mrs J M
Casparez, Mr E P
Clark, Mrs
Coode, Mr J M
Daimbo, 2 misses
Digby, Miss
Dixon, Mr and Mrs
Ewart's Mrs and infant
Ewart, Capt and Mrs and 2 children
Ferrier, Rev A
Gowfer, Mr and Mrs
Given, Miss
Hodger, Mr Ed
Hepper, Mr
Hodger, Mr J E
Henrichs, Mr G K
Hillhouse, Miss
Johnson, Miss Annie
Johnson, Mrs B
Jones, Mr J H
Johnson, and 3 Misses
Knox, Mrs and 2 Misses
King, Mr C L
Knox, Mr Justice
Llewhellin, Mr E S
Lloyd, Miss
Moran, Mr W E
Macdonald, Mr L W
Malgamvala, Mr
Morris, Miss
Miller, Mr Thos
M-Gavin, Dr
McMichael, Mrs
Mawle, Lieut
McIntyre, Mr
McIver, Mr and Mrs
Nice, Mr
Oldham, Mr W B
Ormond, Miss
Paton, and 2 Misses
Perrin, Mr
Parry, Rev J H
Pond, Capt and Mrs
Richards, Mr C W
Rugdale, Capt and Mrs
Reynolds, Lieut P
Robson, Capt and Mrs
Radice, Mr and Mrs
Rich, Mr G
Robinson, Mr.
Reid, Miss Scott
Souter, Mr
Smith, Mr L A
Scriven, Mr J R
Seaver, Mr R
Scammell, Miss
Simmond, Mrs E B
Turtner, Mr J
Tucker, Mr W R
Tyler, Miss
Worsfold, Miss
Westcott, Mr R B
Warwick, Mrs Spencer

### PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT MOUNT ABU.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The interesting ceremony of distributing prizes at the B. B. and C. I. Co.'s school took place on Thursday evening, the 22nd. As it was full moonlight, it was thought better to have it in the evening, so that visitors from Abu might not have to come out in the heat. The Agent of the Railway, Major Olivier, R. E., was unfortunately prevented from coming, but was represented by his telegram, which the Principal read out to the children. As usual there were races and sports to begin with, which as the duller ones had been worked off the day before, were short and interesting. The last was a cadets foraging party, which caused much amusement. Seven files competed and on the word of command, sallied forth in different directions in quest of supplies. The winning file arrived back first at the goal, with a pony, the second brought a young buffalo, and the third came carrying a sheep by the legs.

After these were over, the company inspected the school and specimens of drawing and needle work. The rooms had been nicely decorated by the children, with the help of their teachers and friends ; and looked very bright and pretty. The long front corridor being hung with Chinese anterns. The Principal read his report, which spoke well for the work of the year and the health of the children. A short programme of recitations and songs was then gone through, concluding with the British Flag or Flag drill by all the younger ones. This was very effective, and the children manipulated their flags with brightness and precision. Mrs. Crosthwaite, the wife of the Agent to the Governor-General, then distributed the prizes with many kind words and smiles for the children as they came up to her, and the entertainment closed with the National Anthem.

Besides the children and staff there were present Mrs. Crosthwaite, Major and Mrs. Morley Saunders, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Goggin, Rev. J. H. Beck, Captain and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Vaughan Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Manners Smith, Miss. Adams, M. D., Miss Abbott, Captain Page, Mr. Conduitt, Mr. Barton Groves, &c., &c.

### THE THREATENED FAMINE.

FAMINE AND SUSPENSION.

IN a time of scarcity, perhaps even of famine, such as now appears to be almost certainly looming before us, it is, says the Lahore paper, important to consider all the ways in which our distressed Aryan brother may be most properly relieved. Among other measures suspensions of the revenue demand are a legitimate form of famine relief, but a District Officer in respect of them must often feel himself between the devil and the deep sea. If villages break down from bad harvests or over-assessment he is blamed for not having felt their pulse and suspended accordingly, but no Government in the world could look with very cheery approval on a free-handed suspender. In earlier days that man was patted on the back who got his revenue in quickest ; whatever happened, and the principle survives among all old fashioned tahsildars who, in season or out of it, steam right ahead after the rupee. The views of superior officials have considerably altered, and suspensions are not looked at so much askance. It is realised that the system of revenue should be a little elastic, and a District Officer will often now arrange, and with credit too, for suspensions to a figure his predecessors never dreamt of. But the officer who does it must know his district well, and have all his wits about him. On him, in this, as in many other matters ostensibly controlled from above, lies the real responsibility, and he will be the first man to answer for it if a screw gets loose : for suspending is in some ways a risky business. If a tahsildar once runs away with the idea that suspensions are easy it will, perhaps, sham impecuniosity ; and the caution to a tahsildar not to press in cases of genuine distress may result in accounts being half a lakh out before the District Officer has time to realise it. Probably the most fatal thing is to let the tahsildar understand that he can exercise his discretion after the first date for paying up has passed. The amount to be suspended should be arrived at well beforehand, and the tahsildar should know in black and white how much he is to waive and how much only. There is time to fix the figure between harvest inspections and first dates of payment, and very accurately it should be done. To fix it, however, tahsildars and their assistants and the Revenue Assistant between them must have inspected all villages like hard-working men. In time of famine suspensions are only another form of direct relief, and it is not much gain if an officer though he shows a clean sheet in collections, brings in a swinging bill for provincial and local grants for direct expenditure on relief. The records of previous famines in the Punjab show that they were in some districts "run cheap," so to speak. At any rate, though the distress was apparently extreme, the revenue, with but a camparatively small balance, was all got in. Such districts generally showed a large direct expenditure, though not such as would seem proportionate to the distress, and the question arises whether judicious suspensions would not have been wiser. A district made to pay when it can only borrow at exorbitant interest does not recover quickly. When loans can only be raised by mortgage and sale it is surely short-sighted policy to collect. Unfortunately the land moves out of the zemindars into the bunnias' hands fast enough as it is without debt forced on by a famine to aid it : and when to pay the revenue landowners must mortgage and sell, it is surely quite time for a District Officer to risk creating a reputation for undue leniency and thinking of the evils described in Mr. Thorburn's "Mussalmans and Money-lenders" to stiffen his back against further immediate collections.—*Englishman*

### ANTI-VIVISECTION.

THE following report of the proceedings of the meeting held in connection with the "Indian Anti-Vivisection Society" is sent to us by Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo :—

In response to the invitations issued by the secretary of the Shri Sthankvasi Jaindharam Mandli, a meeting of the Jain and other Hindu communities, was held at 1 p.m., on Sunday last, at the premises of the Jaindharam Sthank Hall, Chinchpokli) to consider what steps should be taken for the prevention of the Pasteur Institutes, which are to be opened in India. Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo Nensee, J. P., the president of the Shri Sthankvasi Jaindharam Mandli was called to the chair. The chairman after having read the notice convening the meeting, the business of the meeting was proceeded with. Messrs. Munsooklal Rowjee, Choonilal Luloobhai Parekh, Amerchand P. Purmar, Jeevraj Jethabhai and other gentlemen gave lectures remarking and pointing out what cruelty the dumb creatures will suffer by the opening of the Pasteur Institute in India.

The following propositions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously :—1. Mr. Lalji Chapsi Bhara proposed, and Mr. Moolchand Kursonji seconded, that this meeting express their grievances for the opening of the Pasteur Institutes in India out of Indian Funds. 2 Mr. Odhowji Naronji Bengali, proposed, and Mr. Doolabji Raghowji Kamdar seconded, that we should all unanimously join with the "Indian Anti-Vivisection Society." Mr. Muddonji Joothe proposed, and Mr. Ghirdhar Soonderji seconded, that a special committee, managing committee and fund committee be formed. In accordance with these resolutions, members for the special, managing and fund committees were appointed. A subscription list was started and a sum of about Rs. 1,600 was subscribed, and the list is being circulated for further subscription.

The following is the list of the names of the gentlemen who have subscribed :—Mr. Ramji Madhowji Rs. 201, Messrs. Lalji Chapsi Bhara and Lukhamsee Nappoo Nensi, on behalf of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthankvasi Sung Rs. 501, Mr. Somchand Metha Rs. 101, Mr. Damji Lukhmichand Rs. 101, Mr. Moolchand Kursonji Rs. 101, Mr. Damji Ramji Rs. 75, Mr. Maddonji Jootha Rs. 51, Mr. Nemchand Vussanji Rs. 51, Mr. Amerchand Toolsidas Rs. 25, Mr. Nemedas Hemchand 25, and others.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

### THE LATE SIR ALBERT SASSOON.

A LONDON telegram yesterday announced the death of Sir Albert Sassoon, at his residence in London, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. A man of conspicuous business ability, an opulent merchant, a distinguished cit

from a speech of Mr. Scott, the chamberlain of the City of London, at the Guildhall in London, when the freedom of the city was presented to Sir Albert Sassoon in 1873, will give an idea of the truly catholic scope of the Sassoon charities. Addressing Sir Albert, Mr. Scott said : "The resolution of the Corporation refers to your munificent and philanthropic exertions in the cause of charity and education, more especially, though not exclusively, in our Indian Empire. It is the cosmopolitan and unsectarian scope of your liberality, no less than its extent, which has attracted the attention of this honorable court. Schools for Indian and Jewish children, colleges for the higher education of the native youth, institutes for mechanics, hospitals for the diseased, retreats for the convalescent, and reformatories for the depraved—such are some of the numerous works of charity which your judicious liberality has either founded or fostered, not only in Bombay, the place of your residence ; but Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Persia, and Great Britain have shared in your widespread munificence, which has culminated in the establishment of scholarships in connection with the schools founded by this corporation, of which this honorable court is justly proud.

Out of respect for Sir Albert Sassoon's memory, the firms of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., E. D. Sassoon and Co., as well as the mills of the Sassoons, the Jewish schools, and Jewish places of business were closed yesterday. Mr. Purunmull Gooljee Singhani, opium agent, and several other native merchants also closed their places of business.

## THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returnt for the last two days may lead the public to entertain a more hopeful view, although it is often found that appearances are most deceptive in such cases. The figures, are often misleading, especially when there is constant fluctuation in the returns. For the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday, at 10 a.m., there were nine fresh cases and thirteen deaths, one of these being in the Colaba District. In the Mandvi ward there were four cases and five deaths. In the C ward (Girgaum, Dhobhi Talao, and Bhuleshwar,) four cases and one death occurred. In Byculla there was one case and one death. In the Hospital five deaths were recorded.

For the twenty-four hours ending, yesterday, at 10. a. m., there were ten cases and nine deaths. One case and one death took place in the A ward. In the Mandvi ward five cases and four deaths were reported. In the C ward three cases and two deaths are reported. In the D ward there was one case, while in the E ward one death was announced. One case was reported in the hospital.

It will be seen the situation is still far from satisfactory, although the Municipal authorities have done all they can to stamp out the disease. The chawls where the cases of bubonic fever originally broke out are practically deserted. There is a tendency for cases to recur after an interval of a fortnight, in the rooms above the godowns of grain. Dr. Weir regards yesterday's figures as showing a tendency towards a turn in the tide.

The Municipality have employed 200 extra carts for carrying away refuse. An addition of 200 persons has been made to the scavenger and halalcore service. The Health Officer finds it very difficult to get men for this work. Three gangs of labourers organised by the Water Engineer and assisted by the men of the Health Department, are actively engaged in flushing the lanes and streets. Hitherto, the Municipal authorities have been giving considerable attention to private lanes and properites, but it is now high time to consider whether their attention should not be diverted from such places, leaving it to the owners to clean them under penalty of prosecution in case of neglect. It is considered very essential to whitewash the houses, and the opinion is widely held that the Corporation should take steps at once for the removal of the town-sweepings to some place other han the flats.

### NO QUARANTINE IN ITALY.

The agent of the Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co. Bombay, writes to us as follows :—Please observe the following telegram we received from our Head Office from Genoa yesterday. "No quarantine in Italy on cargo or passengers from Bombay."

### THE PLAGUE AND THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The Syndicate of the University at a special meeting, last evening, decided that the dates of the Examinations are not to be changed. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination will, however, be allowed to change their centre, if they give the Registrar notice on or before the 2nd of November.

### THE STANDING COMMITTEE'S ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the leading article on the subject of the bubonic fever in your issue of the 23rd instant, there are two points to which you will please allow me briefly to draw attention. You speak of the reduction of the Health Department grant two years ago as a "deplorable blunder," and you ascribe the occurrence of the plague as "in great part" due to that "miserly economy." The grant of the Health Department was reduced not out of any spirit of "miserly economy" but because it was found that the budget grant for the Health Department was far in excess of its actual needs ! and that year after year the Department showed large sums of unexpended balances as the following figures will show :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1888-89 | Rs. | 37,829-12-1 |
| 1889-90 | " | 67,863-12-6 |
| 1890-91 | " | 79,662-13-5 |
| 1891-92 | " | 1,31,283-0-8 |
| 1892-93 | " | 1,14,267-4-4 |
| 1893-94 | " | 66,473-3-9 |
| 1894-95 | " | 19,177-5-6 |
| 1895-96 | " | 21,619-8-11 |

With these unexpended balances it was obvious that the Department had been allocated sums which it was not able to spend and to allow the same overestimates to continue would have been a financial blunder. The first step towards correction was taken in 1893. Dr. Weir's budget estimate in that year was Rs. 1,2,91,398. The Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, reduced the estimate to Rs. 1,2,16,337, and the grant was sanctioned by the Standing Committee and the Corporation at the same amount. In 1894 again the Health Officer submitted an estimate of Rs. 1,2,88,755. This amount was reduced by Mr. Ackworth to Rs. 1,2,50,293, and was eventually passed by the Standing Committee and the Corporation at Rs. 11,79,923. That reduction was made in consultation with Mr. Acworth and Dr. Weir with a view to provide for the proper and reasonable needs of the Department but with strict regard to efficiency of administration. Even with this reduced grant there was an unexpended balance of Rs. 19,177. In the following year Dr. Weir, as the Heath Officer asked for Rs. 13,01,129 and Dr. Weir himself as Acting Commissioner reduced the grant to Rs. 12,72,019. Mr. Acworth who had returned in the meantime revised the grant at the instance of the Standing Committee and reduced it to Rs. 11,97,344, which was finally adopted by the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Then too, there was an expended balance of Rs. 21,619. In the current year Dr. Weir's estimate was Rs.13,20,240. The Commissioner revised it to Rs. 12,07,093, and the Standing Committee and the Corporation passed it t Rs. 12,47,693. Rs. 20,000 being disallowed on ccount of some forage contract. It will be noted t these successive reductions were really re- justments of the Budget grants of the Health rtment to its proper and ascertained require- . The grants, in previous years, were un- nly inflated and left large unexpended . These unexpended balances were cut out grant was reduced to its legitimate propor- en with the reductions, the expenditure ns decreased and there were still unex- nces as shown above. In making these nts the Corporation had in view the cri- by the Government of Bombay on the inistration reports of the Commis- peated overestimates and unexpended made the subject of adverse comment nt. In 1893 the Government in their "The saving in the Public Health for the most part to large over hment and contingencies in the This was also observable in ps might, with advantage be made the basis figures to the s." In 1894 the Government y in the Health Department rge saving, but as the Cor- for years passed the bud- ve and has, as appear- ed, reduced the grant ake no further remark em so elastic as that ssary to provide year kely to be required he Government in is observed with n Public—Health

continues to steadily increase, and though in the year under review, the actual expenditure was, as usual, less than the budget estimate, that estimate did not prove to be so enormously excessive as it was in several previous years in succession." It will be thus seen that the so called reductions were the result not of any caprice or "miserly economy," but of prudential management. The Corporation rather than showing any tendency to "miserly economy" has always been ready to sanction the proposals of the HealthOfficer and had made special additional grants from time to time as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1892-93 | Rs. | 3,376 15 10 |
| 1893-94 | " | 30,646 6 5 |
| 1894-95 | " | 45,837 3 10 |
| 1895-96 | " | 22,184 10 10 |

With respect to the apparent deficiency in Municipal carts, the true reason is that the Health Officer was unable to procure the necessary number of bullocks and the Corporation allowed him to engage other carts on hire. As regards the present visitation I would say first that the reduction of the grant has nothing to do with it. The plague, I am afraid, would have come on all the same even if the old grants had continued. The plague is the result principally of climatic causes and it was probably beyond the power of the Health Department to prevent its appearance ; but when it did appear, the Health Department, if it had taken prompt and effective measures at the outset, might have mitigated its rigour and possibly stamped it out ere long. If the Health Officer had applied to the Corporation for any special grant immediately after the plague made its appearance, the Corporation would have had, I venture to think, no hesitation to sanction it. But the Health Department was, it is to be regretted, supine at the commencement of the outbreak. It declined to admit that there was any plague at all. When Dr. Veigas brought forward the matter at a meeting of the Standing Committee Dr. Weir ridiculed the notion that it was plague, and it was dyphtheria or a minsmatic form of fever. Even now, though the outbreak has been recognized to be the bubonic plague by the medical profession, the Government Committee and the Government of India itself, the Health Department refuses to be dislodged from its old position and persists in describing the plage as mere bubonic fever. It is this persistent and unaccountable refusal to look facts fully in the face, that is in some measures responsible for the prolongation of our present troubles. It was only when a few medical men made personal enquiries into the matter, and published the result of their labours, that the Health Department awoke to the reality of the situation. Once awakened, the Health Department has, it must be gladly admitted, worked with a zeal and energy above all praise. But if the same energy had been displayed at an earlier state of the outbreak, its evils, I believe, might perhaps have been alleviated, if not averted.

The other noticeable point in your leader is the statement that the recent apparent increase in the number of attacks from the plague is due to the relaxation of the rules regarding forcible segregation and isolation. In the first place, it is questionable whether there is any real increase in the cases affected by the plague. The fact seems to be that when the segregation rules were strictly enforced, plague cases were suppressed, the relations of persons affected being afraid to report them for fear of being harassed. Now that the fear is gone, there is no unwillingness to ackowledge the true cause of the illness. In fact the tendency seems rather to exaggerate than to minimise cases not truly affected by the plague seem to be reported as such. However that may be, assuming there is an increase, the relaxation of the segregation rules is not in my judgment answerable for it. The extreme variability of the weather and the sudden increase in the heat during the last few days have in a great measure to account for the increase. It is moreover to be noted that the bubonic plague is considered by many competent authorities not to be contagious. Enforced segregation is therefore not an essential measure for preventing its spread. It is only a help to properly enforce sanitation and to secure prompt treatment for the particular cases. Such precautions are hardly necessary in well-to-do families, and it is in respect to cases in such families that enforced segregation has been relaxed. People not concerned with the treatment of plague cases have no conception of the terror, I might almost say consternation caused by the rules among the native community, especially in Bhatia and Bania families. I have known instances in which simple fever-cases were aggravated by the fear working upon the mind of the patient that he would be wrenched away from his family surroundings. The relaxation of the rules by Mr. Snow, the Commissioner, was, as you yourself admitted sometime ago, a wise and discreet measure. It has given peace and tranquility to many a troubled family. The Municipal and other Officers entrusted with the carrying out of the rules will do well to use their powers with discretion and circumspection. There is a report abroad that the rules are again being rigorously enforced and it is causing considerable uneasiness. I hope it is false. To reimpose the segregation rules will be a real "deplorable blunder." It would be placing an engine of oppression and extortion in the hands of those appointed to carry out the rules and it would further cause restlessness and anxiety to persons already distracted by the ravages of the disease in their homes.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Girgaum, Oct. 26.

** Dr. Balchandra evades the real facts. The fatal economy of two years ago was followed by a reduction of the number of bullocks, of bullock carts of sweepers, and in the general efficiency of the Health Department, streets that had been swept once a day had to be swept once in two days ; kunchas had to stand for days until carts were available for its removal. The learned chairman of the Standing Committee ignores the fact that the Drainage Department was also crippled in its resources and with equally lamentable results in the silting up of drains and in other ways. Nor does he refer to the notorious fact that even the most urgently necessary drainage schemes for years past been systematically shelved and obstructed on the most flimsy excuses, and that all remonstrances were disregarded with solid apathy. The city is now reaping the bitter harvest of misplaced economy, and the obdurate refusal to take in time the measures necessary for the proper sanitation of Bombay.—[ED. *B. G.*]

II.

### THE STATE OF MATHERPACADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE," BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your correspondent "a Resident's" letters every word of which I fully Endorse. A great deal of improvement is required with regard to the removal of dirty water and silt from the cesspools and I have myself had a lot of trouble with the Muccadums daily to have my cesspool properly cleaned. The conservancy carts that come round in the mornings are most irregular and their morning visits vary from 7 to 10 o'clock instead of before day light and this in itself is a great nuisance as they pass along the houses of the inhabitants in a slow lazy manner leaving their unbearable smells and sometimes streaks of stagnant water behind just at a time when one is having his breakfast. Another source of nuisance are the halalcores who come round in the morning with their long baskets. They have also an inclination to be late and are very rarely at work before 6 o'clock. After removing the filth these men pass the houses with the baskets open thus filling the whole locality with the most abominable smells.

All these things require looking after and while the Health Department is exerting itself in other parts of the town, it is hoped they will not forget Matherpacady.—Yours, &c., H. R. M.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the account this morning of the progress of the bubonic fever in Bombay, which appeared in your contemporary, I read that exaggerated complaints are made regarding the sanitary condition of several parts of the city. This is not true as far as Matharpacady is concerned, for the cesspool referred to in my last letter has not been cleaned yet. The flushing operations were confined to the road-side—elsewhere only powder was sprinkled. I do not want anything extraordinary. Let the Health Inspector only go about and see whether his men are performing their duties faithfully, and whether the filth and filthy water is removed at regular intervals. When left to themselves, the men are inclined to shirk their duty or to postpone it from day to day.—Yours, &c.,

Matharpacady, 23th Oct. A RESIDENT.

### "THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION AND THE CURSED CITY."

UNDER this unique heading a correspondent writes :—After all the order of the different examinations is out, and there is very little change perceptible in it. All that is changed is that the students whose examinations fall in the 1st week have been granted two holidays. I cannot understand what led the learned members of the Syndicate come to so meaningless and dangerous a decision. Students from all quarters have sent protests against holding examinations at a time when a spell has fallen upon Bombay the beautiful—and which has made her Bombay the cursed. Now, what is the meaning of forcing these 1st week examinees to stay in a city, the mortality of which is every day gradually increasing in spite of all the active measures of the Municipality ? Are all the public leaders bent upon turning a deaf ear to all our complaints. Some of your readers will call me ungentlemanly, if I remind them (the public leaders) that it is to us students that they have to turn for 'Applause' and 'Hear, hear' after a well construed and elaborate speech ? But truth may be said without a feeling of shame—and this is nothing but the truth. Shall I give an easy solution to this difficulty if it is not convenient for the University to change the dates—and that will be to request the examiners to go round all the places where there are colleges and examine the students there. Or in other words to have as many centres for examinations this year as there are colleges and students may be asked to be present at one of these centres, leaving the choice to them. This will lead to not taking viva voce examination this year. Thus all the complaints may be removed, and the parents may be freed of their anxieties. This scheme may sound a little impracticable—but probably it is the best under the circumstances. Hoping this would move our public leaders in our interests.

### A PETITION FROM KAMATIPURA.

The following is a copy of the petition forwarded yesterday to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, by the residents of Kamatipura :—

Sir,—We the undersigned residents and ratepayers of Kamatipoora district beg most humbly to inform you, that the bubonic fever is now on the increase in this district. There were again 2 cases in the 4th Kamatipoora street, and both of them turned fatal. Similarly 4 other cases occurred in 3rd Kamatipoora street, out of them 2 have ended fatally, one here and the other at Lonawlee, on Thursday last and the remaining 2 cases are in a precarious state. We are unfortunately not in a position to give the exact number of cases affected by the plague in other streets of this locality, as the people are naturally much afraid of forcible segregation.

While thanking the Municipal authorities for their exertions we humbly prey under the above circumstances that you will be graciously pleased to adopt immediate measures to improve the sanitary condition of this locality. We would beg to draw your attention to the main drains which are likely to become a standing source for the disease owing to the dirt in them having gradually accumulated in large quantities giving rise to poisonous gases. The thorough cleansing of these drains is necessary as you are well aware that the night soil of other districts as well as of this locality is emptied into these drains.

After our due representation on the subject, the Health Department did some flushing for a few days only in the rear and side gutters. We request you to arrange for a daily flushing of the pipe drains in the whole of this locality. This should be done regularly specially because the fecculent matter is allowed to run directly from the privies into them. The automatic flushers placed in the rear gullies, as far as we can see are not allowed to work continuously.

Taking into consideration the insanitary surroundings of this locality, we pray you to be good enough to issue orders for the speedy removal of the carts loaded with sweepings, which are allowed to stand for hours and hours in this locality, as well as on the reclaimed tank-ground near the stable street just behind our girl school and temples.

We crave leave to say that the present permanent staff of scavengers and sweepers and the carts on work at present, are not, at all, sufficient to cope successfully with the accumulated house-hold refuse and sweepings, etc., of this thickly populated locality.

We, therefore, request you to be good enough to allow an increase in the number of carts and scavengers. By doing which favour we shall feel ever obliged.—We beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

NURSINGRAO SAYABOO.
SHIVJI LINGOO.
MULLOO LUXUMAN JILKAR.
And about 500 others.

### QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

Pending the sanction of Government the Port Officer, Calcutta, has informed all officers of the Pilot Service that the Quarantine Anchorage at Diamond Harbour is contained in that part of the river between Hospital Point bearing N. W. and the Custom House bearing N. E. Should further anchorage room be required, vessels will anchor as close to the east of the latter bearing as practicable. Vessels detained at Mutiabrooj under Quarantine Rules are to anchor as near to the east of the old S. W. Boundary pillar as possible. One quarantine mooring at Rajabagan and four moorings at Muttiabrooj are made available for vessels detained under the rules.

Officers of the Pilot Service bringing vessels up under Quarantine Rules will anchor the vessel as near as possible to the east of the old S. W. Boundary pillar where there is room for three vessels to moor and wait for the Health Officer of the Port to board the vessel. The Health Officer will give instructions regarding the movements of the vessel, namely, whether she receives pratique or proceeds into moorings or returns to Diamond Harbour Quarantine Anchorage. The Pilot will not leave the vessel if she is ordered to the Qarantine Anchorage at Diamond Harbour until she is safely moored at that place, and he is allowed to leave by Medical Officer in charge of the Quarantine Station.

### ESCAPE OF A SUSPECTED CASE.

Dr. Dutt, Assistant Health Officer, has returned from leave and resumed work at the Calcutta Health Office. A curious thing occurred in connection with the suspected case of plague reported from Beliatola, in Bhowanipur, on Thursday. Dr. Simpson was of opinion that the case was a suspicious one, and intended to take a sample of the patient's blood for bacteriological examination, but on his arrival next morning at the boy's house he found that he, (the boy) had absconded the night previous. He was no doubt actuated by fear of a severe operation being performed on him or of his being confined in the Isolation Hospital. At any rate, he has practically disappeared, carrying, if he is really affected, contagious to others.

Drs. Vaughan and Peck went round Ward 4, while Drs. Deare and Daws visited Wards 5 and 6. Dr. Hay Jagannadham inspected the area of these wards. Dr. Pilgrim is still engaged in looking over Kiddorpur, Watganj and Bhowanipur. Dr. Banks paid a special visit to the Colinga section and also to Harrison Road.

## THE GORAI BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your last issue, dated 12th instant, I read a letter from Mr. D'Souza regarding the Gorai Borivli Road. The bad condition and the bad-making of which are a real standing reproach. As the time of passing of the Annual Budget Estimates is drawing near, will you kindly allow me the use of your columns to call the attention of the president of the taluka board of Salsette to the desirability of inserting in the ensuing estimates an adequate sum to remove the cause of complaint in regard to that road ? I venture to think that my suggestion is a most reasonable one. If carried into effect, it will make the road an efficient work and result in large savings annually on account of repairs. As the work is a bad one and as the road is indifferently looked after, the people concerned are much grieved to find that their warmest anticipations as regards the benefits to be got from the Local Self-Government Scheme have not been realized.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 24. GAJANAN R. BABRE.

## SPORT ABROAD.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The Middle Park Plate of 500sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 30sovs. each, 20ft., for two-year-olds ; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 7 lbs. ; winners of a race value 1,000sovs. to carry 7 lbs. ; of one value 500sovs., 4lbs extra ; the second horse to receive 200sovs, and the third 100sovs, out of the stakes. Entrance 5sovs., the surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third ; Bretby Stakes Course—111 subs. Closed 29th October 1895.

LONDON, Saturday, 17th October.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Gubbin' b c Galtee More, by Kendal—Morgantiee Cannon ..... | 1 |
| Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan—Vista Watts ..... | 2 |
| Sir R. Affleck's b c Wreathor, by Kilwarlin—Fild Azure Rickaby ..... | 3 |
| Mr. Theobald's b c Ardeshir, by Ayrshire—Agnostic..... | 0 |
| C. D. Rose's b c Prisson, by Chittaboh—Surprise..... | 0 |

(WINNER TRAINED BY S. DAILING.)

Betting : 5 to 1 against Galtee More, 1 to 5 Velasquez, 100 to 1 Wreath Or.

Won by six lengths ; two lengths betw een secon and third.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

The Caulfield Cup, a handicap of 2,500sovs., 2,000 sovs, of the said sum to go to the first horse, 350 sovs, to the second, and 150 sovs. to the third. The winner of any handicap flat race of the value of 100sovs. after the declaration of the weights to carry 31bs. extra ; of 200sovs. 5lbs. ; of 300sovs. 7lbs. ; of 500sovs. or upwards, 14lbs., provided that the winner of the A. J. C. Derby of 1896 shall carry in this race not less than weight for age. Penalties not cumulative except where expressly stated. One mile and-a-half.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J. Mitchell's b g Cremorne, by Glorious—Nea, 6yrs, 8st. 9lbs ..... | 1 |
| J. T. Carslake's b h Straightfire, by Grand Flaneur—Crossfire, 5yrs., 7st. 3lbs..... | 2 |
| J. B. Clark's br c Le Var. by Lochiel—La Valette, 3yrs., 6st,1lbs..... | 3 |

Won by a head after a splendid race, Le Var a good third. There were twenty-five starters.—*Asian.*

THE Siberian Railway is to be constructed across Northern but not Southern Manchuria. Thus Russia has not obtained permission to connect her railway system with an open port in Liaotung Peninsula.

GALES and floods are reported to have occurred during Wednesday night (Oct. 7). Thursday's weather has been exceptionally severe, and great damage has been done. Numerous shipping disasters have occurred, and there has been considerable loss of life. In the Hull roads a collision occurred between two steamers, and 10 persons were drowned. A schooner went down with all hand of Holyhead, and it is feared that the Dann's Rock lightship of Cork has foundered with all on board. At Blackpool, Fleetwood and Lytham, the sea rose to a great height and flooded the streets, while it stopped traffic on the Furness Railway, washing completely over the line. The White Star Liner, Germanic, with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain on board, was unable to call at Queenstown and had to proceed direct to Liverpool. The failure of the ship to call at Queenstown must have been embarrassing, for in order that the Secretary might have the earliest information from his Department despatches were sent to Queenstown, but had to be returned.

## SIR W. HARCOURT ON FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA.

PUBLIC attention has been concentrated upon Sir William Harcourt's speech strenuously advocated the adoption of a "new policy" of complete and absolute friendship with Russia, to which end he urged that the Cyprus Convention should be abandoned ; and his speech is widely noticed in the Metropolitan and provincial press. It was deliwered at Ebbw Vale on Oct. 5 :—

### POINTS FROM SIR W. HARCOURT'S SPEECH.

THE AGITATION.

I approve the spontaneous outburst of feeling in this country. No man can say it has been a manufactured sentiment of Forty politicians, or an interested agitation. The universal demonstration of sympathy with the oppressed and detestation of the oppressor is to the honour of this nation, and I believe it will be in the end a blessed thing that England is not now divided into two camps. We have all the same aim, we ought all to strive according to our ability to give lasting effect to it —not a mere temporary sentiment, but a lasting policy. If I have up to this time kept silence, it is because I am deeply impressed with the gravity of the whole question, of the perils by which it is surrounded, and the supreme necessity of fathoming the whole depth of this tremendous business. Mere declamation on such a subject is worse than idle ; and men with a sense of responsibility must endeavour to frame to themselves some idea of what can and what ought to be done. The last thing which we ought to allow ourselves is to fold our hands in despair, and admit that we are helpless. No, we are not helpless—(cheer)—if we choose to help ourselves and others. That is an attitude which England cannot and will not endure. When she is in the right she will assert the right, and if she has done wrong in the past she will repair it. (Cheers.) In a great ferment of the public mind it is necessary for those who have a sense of responsibility to discover what is the true national mind with which they have to deal, both at home and abroad, in order to ascertain not only what is desired but what is possible. I believe that the public opinion of this country is coming to one point, and concentrating itself upon one conclusion.

"YOU CANNOT PUT NEW WINE INTO OLD BOTTLES."

Speaking for myself, at least, I am prepared to say I hoped to God we had at last done with Turk. Those were my opinions twenty years ago ; they have not changed ; on the contrary, they are strengthened now. (Cheers.) But we have not done with the Turk. Mr. Disraeli replied to me, in a tone of solemn reproof, that any man with a sense responsibility should advocate a European settlement, having for its object the setting aside the Govenment of Turkey, and to co-operate with Russia and the other Powers. That is now just twenty years ago, and all that has happened in the interval has only convictions, and dispelled the hopes and expectations entertained by many, that lesser reforms could effectually vindicate the cause of humanity. No temporary expedient, in my opinion, can be of any avail. . . . As Lord Salisbury truly said after he had been to see them at Constantinople, the Turkish Government was not reformed, and it never will be reformed except when it cease to exist. (Applause.) If you do not change the system, you may get a new Sultan, or a new set of Pashas, but the result has always been the same, and always will be the same. You cannot remove the evil while the cause of the evil remains. It is an idle dream, which has been cherished in vain for forty years, that you can put new wine into these old bottles. (Applause.) The only portions of the Turkish Empire which have been retrieved to civilisation are those regions which have been altogether removed from Turkish rule.

HOW RUSSIA STANDS AT AN ADVANTAGE.

It is the old story of the Sybiline books ; we concluded an Anglo-Turkish Convention to stand alone and apart, and we are told that we stand alone to-day. It is hardly to be expected that we shall gain much support from the Concert on the present occasion as long as this Convention stands. This thing at least is now acknowledged by all—that if we are to act in hostility to Russia we can never exercise coercion or enforce reform in Armenia. (Hear, hear.) That depends upon physical facts, not upon moral considerations. (Cheers.) Russia is on the spot with a great army ; we are at a distance. How can we get there ? And if we get there, what are we to do ? Nothing short of a military occupation would be of any value, and how are we to make a military occupation ?

"SEPARATE ACTION" IMPOSSIBLE.

I am so profoundly impressed by the impossibility of effectual operation in Turkey by our separate action that I decline altogether to entertain such a project.

"BRITISH INTERESTS" AND "RUSSOPHOBIA."

For half a century our policy with regard to Turkey has been avowedly a selfish, policy concerted and defended in connexion with the protection of British interests alone. I have always believed that this suspicion and fear of Russia is what Lord Salisbury has justly called it—a nightmare. Nothing has been more mischievous, nothing has been more costly or more dangerous to British interests than the careful cultivation of the Russophobia. The determination to regard every action of Russia has directed against England has become a tradition, almost a test of patriotism.

"LET US COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA."

If we ever are to accomplish the object we have at heart, it must be by acting in the East with Russia, and not against her. (Applause.) Lord Beaconsfield said once, and it was a wise saying, "Asia is large enough for England and Russia." In my opinion the whole question lies there. We talk of strengthening the Government in the action they may think fit to take. Well and good, let us by all means strengthen the Government. But are we able ready to strengthen them in the only policy that can really succeed, and that is to come to an understanding with Russia upon the Eastern Question. (Applause.) To come to an understanding with Russia as a freind and not as an enemy ; as an Asiatic neighbour, not as an Asiatic foe. (Applause.)

"OBLITERATE THE CYPRUS CONVENTION."

The first step in that direction would be to obliterate the Cyprus covenant, which is nothing less than a standing menace, and a declaration of hostility and exclusion against Russia in the interests of the Turk. The formal denunciation of that instrument would be a signal of the repudiation before the world of our complicity and toleration of the crime of the Turk ; it would be a practical overture of, good will and the first step in a friendly arrangement with Russia.

WHY WE ARE DISLIKED BY OUR NEIGHBOURS.

It must be confessed that the general unfriendliness with which this country is regarded abroad is a painful revelation. If we are wise we shall endeavour to understand it, and we shall take some pains to remove it. (Cheers.) It arises, in my opinion, not so much from what we do as from the tone that is too often assumed towards our neighbours by irresponsible, sometimes, I fear, by responsible, people. (Hear, hear.) We naturally and rightly regard the interests of our own country ; but we seem to shut our eyes to the fact that it is equally natural and just that other countries should regard their own interests too. (Hear, hear.) We desire an extension of the Empire ; there are much too apt to treat the same desire in other Great States as if it were a direct injury to ourselves. Thus all over the world one Jingo defies another. (Laughter and cheers.) The patriotic cock crows its challenge to its fellow. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) That is the history of these unnatural, these unneccessary International suspicions, jealousies, and dislikes.

"THE NEED FOR A LITTLE MORE CONCERTING TEMPER."

What is wanted is not a formal alliance in the technical sense of the word, an alliance which becomes obsolete almost as soon as it is made. It is the experience of history, as we have found it on this Turkish Question, that Treaties or alliances and guarantees break down at the very moment when their operation is called for. What we want is that which used to be called an "entente cordiale" with foreign Powers, or a friendly disposition, which accommodates itself to the circumstances of the times as they present themselves ; or what I would call a little more international courtesy and amiability. I dare say I shall be told to-morrow, by those who pride themselves upon a splendid isolation, that this is a poor-spirited policy. I confess I am not an admirer of a splendid isolation, which results in a humiliating impotence ; I prefer a cordial, good understanding. (Hear, hear.) A neighbourly spirit ministers to the happiness of mankind. We are a good deal too much disposed to believe that the advantage of ther nations is necessarily our loss, when very often it is our great gain. We go through a succession of International scares, suspicions, dislikes ; I have lived through a great many of them. They were all very senseless, very baseless, and very mischievous, and they have left the scars of international distrust and international hatred behind them. I think it is high time we should try the effect of a little more concerting temper. We cannot frighten the Powers ; we may persuade them into agreement.

"A NEW POLICY."

If we want to strengthen the hands of the Government let us give them the assurance that, in cultivating the friendship of other Powers, they will have the cordial and the steadfast support of national sentiment. (Cheers.) The first and practical measure of this purpose will be to divest ourselves of that Protectorate of Turkey in which we have been the leading actors in Europe ; and, secondly, to disclaim the hostility to Russia which we have hitherto made the key note of our Eastern policy. We meet Russia both in Europe and in Asia upon equal terms ; there is nothing dishonouring to either in an understanding founded upon respect for each other's interests. We are always claiming for ourselves a disinterested desire in the cause of humanity and civilisation. Are we not ready to give to others some credit for the virtues which we assume for ourselves ? I have no knowledge that leads me no believe that there is any ground for that deep-seated suspicion of and aversion to Russia, which seems to possess some unhealthy minds. Before Russia crossed the Balkans in 1877 she made proposals to Europe and England for a settlement even more moderate than that which was eventually accepted at Berlin. I shall not believe, until I hear some evidence of the fact, that an arrangement to which England and Russia will be the principal parties is beyond attainment. If we want to strengthen the Government, let us satisfy them that no traditional prejudices, suspicions, or passions, however inveterate on our part, shall stand in the way of such a consummation. (Cheers.) Then we shall not be reduced to the miserable boast of a splendid isolation. We cannot, if we would, in a spirit of selfish jealousy or craven alarm, exclude Russia from her natural influence and destiny in Asia. We are, and must be, neighbours; but in our different spheres we may make ourselves partners, instead of rivals, in the civilisation of the East. (Hear, hear.) That would be, it is true, a new policy ; but we want a new policy. (Cheers.) The old policy has brought us no honour; it has landed us to-day in great shame. It would be a new policy ; but it is one which would deliver England from the reproach so long attached to her of being (I firmly believe from mistaken motives) the prop, the mainstay, and the sponsor of a Power which is the scandal of Europe and the scourge of Asia. With such a policy we may addres ourselves with a clearer conscience to the great task of Empire which has devolved upon us. (Cheers.) It would be a policy that would be worthy of the century which is about to close, worthy of the Queen under whose venerated reign we have been so greatly blessed—(cheers)—and we should leave to the coming time, in which the lot of our children is cast, the inheritance of an honourable record, of a viser policy, and a serener future. (Great cheering.)

## OPINION UPON SIR W. HARCOURT'S SPEECH.

"THE *Times* : "There is nothing, we agree with Sir William Harcourt, which ought to prevent England and Russia from coming to an understanding for the settlement of the Turkish Question that would form a basis for reconstituting the Concert of Europe. But the one thing which would make such an agreement hopeless from the outset would be the adoption by the British Government of the principles which Sir William Harcourt would apply to Turkey. For Sir William Harcourt insists that the first step we must take is to repudiate the maintenance of the Turkish Empire. Now it is not too much to say that the enunciation of such a policy as this by responsible statesmen on behalf of the British Crown would at once make any understanding with Russia impossible. It is notorious that the maintenance of the Turkish Empire—which does not necessarily include the maintenance of the present Sultan on the Throne—is the foundation of the policy on which the Emperor of Russia is at one with the Sovereigns of Austria-Hungary and Germany. There is reason to believe that during his visit to Balmoral the Czar was enabled to take a just measure of the present state of feeling in England. There is no ground, therefore, for assuming that Russia will refuse to join with England and the other Powers in making a strenuous and united effort to give a compulsory reality to Turkish promises of reform and improvement. This country has nothing to gain by interference for such an object except to vindicate the cause of humanity. But Russia and the rest of the Continental Governments would have their suspicions at once awakened if Sir William Harcourt's policy of overthrowing the Sultan's Government and sweeping the Turks away 'bag and baggage' were put forth as the serious demand of England."

The *Birmingham Post* : "Was not Cyprus rather taken as a guarantee from Turkey that her part of the bargain should be fulfilled ? And if we surrendered the island, to whom should we deliver it ? Not to Turkey again, surely ? It would only be adding to her power of mischief. If the formal renunciation of the Cyprus Convention would serve to establish a strong and genuine alliance with Russia as our neighbour in Asia, and not our foe, and if it would at the same time bring to an end the corrupt government of the Porte, there would be little objection to such a course ; but it is not at all clear that Russia would benefit by or desire such a renunciation. As a self-denying ordinance the proposal has its merits, but if Russia is to join Great Britain then the stronger our position is in the Orient the better for our ally."

The *Manchester Guardian* : "We admire the spirit of the latter part of Sir William Harcourt's speech more than we admire his definite proposals for the solution of the present crisis. In fact these proposals did not go beyond the denunciation of the Cyprus Convention, which is virtually denounced already in the sense that no British Government would think of carrying out the provisions of the convention for the protection of Turkey in Asia from Russia. Our only wish is that Russia may be brought to a state of mind by which Turkey in Asia would be seriously and immediately menaced. For the purpose in hand Mr. Gladstone's proposals at Liverpool were more to the point, and though the timorous part of the Press has besought the Government to do nothing so venturesome, nobody has seriously attempted to define the point at which these proposals, if carried out, would bring us into real danger of war with any European Power. Sir William Harcourt contented himself for the most part with counselling a new and better spirit in foreign politics, and the counsel is admirable. But where is practice to begin ? There is certainly one spot at which the adoption of a conciliatory and scrupulously honourable foreign policy would immediately raise our reputation and increase the number of our friends in Europe. Every statesman in Europe who distrusts us and wishes to make others distrust us has only to point to Egypt."

GLOBE-TROTTING WITH THE CZAR.

We have spent several hours, very agreeably says the Westminster, in looking through this big book. As is fitting, its engravings are remarkably fine. Of the letterpress it is no small praise to say that it is worthy of them. In justice to the author it is only fair to recognise that he labours under some disadvantages. Either he was directed, or he imagined it to be discreet, to chronicle the doings of the Royal tourists—the Czarewitch was accompanied by his cousin, the Greek Heir-Apparent—in the baldest possible way. The narrative gains little or no interest from the skeleton report which it furnishes of the Czar's travel experiences and meetings with personages of note. In the India section, indeed, one might almost imagine that the brief allusions to his Majesty's itinerary, sight-seeing, and other diversions were only dropped into the narrative when Prince Ookhtomsky got his proofs. Every half-dozen pages or so the reader comes somewhat abruptly on a brief intimation like this :—"His Imperial Highness returned the Maharajah's call," or "The Heir-Apparent took dinner with the officer, or "The Czarewitch inspected the imposing ruin." Then our author was obviously hampered in preparing his account of the countries through which he passed by the august company in which he travelled. Though he breathes no word of complaint, he seems to have been expected to inspect and describe spots which, for one reason or another, do not specially interest either him or his readers, and he was prevented from going to places which he and his readers would have been well pleased if he could have visited. In nearly every chapter, too, one gets the impression that fancies as to what is due to policy or etiquette are compelling the Prince to leave out personal observations which would have made his book much more valuable and attractive than it is.

A RUSSIAN ON GREAT BRITAIN IN INDIA.

As the present volume concludes before the Imperial tour in India is finished, it is too soon, perhaps, to look for final impression of the country. On closing Volume I., however, one is left with the feeling that the Russian party did not exactly "enthu

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the recent meeting held for the purpose of establishing a Memorial of International Submarine Telegraphy, Lord Selborne, the chairman, did well to confess his ignorance of the subject before proceeding to display it. The memorial, he said, is to be connected with the names of three men familiar to all—" Mr. Cyrus Field, to whom belonged the conception of this great idea, Sir John Pender, who risked his capital and threw into submarine telegraphy the force of his character and ability, and Sir James Anderson, captain of the Great Eastern, who, when scientists proved to demonstration that a submarine cable could not be raised, showed that they were wrong by raising one." The meeting applauded these sentiments, for it lies in the nature of meetings to applaud what they are told, especially if they do not understand it. A few plain facts, which Lord Selborne could easily have ascertained, will be sufficient to correct his erroneous statements, which have misled some of the newspapers.

It is a matter of common knowledge in electrical circles that Cyrus Field's connection with submarine telegraphy dates from 1852, when Mr. Gisborne, of Canada, tried to interest him, as a wealthy merchant, in a scheme of his own for laying a cable between Newfoundland and Cape Breton. In 1850, however, two years before Cyrus Field had ever thought of the matter, England had been joined to the Continent by a working cable across the Channel. The first conception of submarine telegraphy has been claimed for several electricians, but never, we believe, for Cyrus Field before. Lord Selborne does not seem to be aware that as far back as 1795 Salva, of Barcelona in a paper to the Academy of Sciences in that city, not only mooted the idea of submarine cables, but pointed out the advantages of the sea-bottom as a resting place for them. The Russian electrician, Baron Schilling, actually laid a wire across the Neva in 1812 and in 1837 proposed to unite Cronstadt with St. Petersburg by a submarine cable. Schilling has been called the father of submarine telegraphy, but Salva conceived the idea before him. Sir William O'Shaughnessy laid a cable across the Hooghly in 1839, and Wheatstone, Morse, Walker and others made successful experiments in submarine telegraphy before the 1850 cable was laid across the Channel. What Cyrus Field really did was to conceive, or, at all events, to adopt the idea of a trans atlantic cable, and help to realise it.

Lord Selborne also declared that when "scientists" had proved to demonstration that a submarine cable could not be raised from the bottom for repairs, Sir James Anderson, captain of the Great Eastern, had put them in the wrong by doing it. His Lordship was evidently referring to the fact that in 1865 the Great Eastern successfully grappled the lost 1865 Atlantic cable in deep water—2,000 fathoms deep, if we mistake not—but the real truth is, that grappling cables on the bottom and hauling them up for repairs was always a part of cable work, and so far from grappling in deep water having been "proved to demonstration" an impossibility, it had already been successfully accomplished, for example, on the Toulon-Algiers cable laid in 1870, and picked up in 1,300 to 1,400 fathoms; or the Sardinia to Bona cable, picked up in 1858 in water 1,600 to 1,800 fathoms deep. The difference between 1,800 and 2,000 fathoms is practically negligeable in such work; and, moreover, it is not the captain of a telegraph ship, but the cable engineer, who has charge of this work. The head and supreme authority on a telegraph expedition is the engineer-in-chief, not the captain, who takes his orders from the engineer.

Probably everyone is acquainted with Koenig's manometric capsules and resolving mirrors and it occurred to me that I might help a deaf mute to learn inflection in speaking by his imitating the curves produced by my voice in the mirrors. For this purpose I arranged two capsules with oblique membranes and small diameter side by side one being higher than the other, so that two bands of flame, half-inch wide and half-inch apart, appeared in the revolving mirrors. The capsules were tuned alike, and furnished with tubes and conical mouthpieces; through one of these I made the sound of a note, vowel, or syllable in various pitches, and my friend endeavoured to imitate through the other tube the curve in the flame band produced by my voice. As an experiment the results were quite satisfactory, for before an hour was over he could imitate a range of nearly an octave, and would tell me correctly, through watching the curves of flame, when the note he uttered was like mine. I am not interested in the oral teaching of the deaf, but having frequently to use Koenig's invention, I think the principle might be made useful to oral teachers. My friend, upon whom I experimented, is said to have been well taught, his age about twenty years, but his voice (?) is a hoarse monotone.—

In the yard of the Columbia Ironworks, at Baltimore, a new submarine boat is in process of construction. It is estimated that this boat will be able to maintain a speed of 8 or 9 knots per hour when submerged to a depth of 60 feet. The surface motive power will be developed by means of a boiler heated by petroleum, supplying steam to triple expansion engines up to 1,800 horse-power. An electric generating plant and a battery of accumulators also form part of this boat's equipment. When the boat is submerged, her funnel is contracted telescopically and hermetically closed. The speed is afterwards to be maintained by the dynamos running as motors to fully supply the accumulators. Air for the crew is to be stored in reservoirs, the supply to be replenished by a pump connected to a rubber tube terminating in a float on the surface of the water.—*Shipping World.*

The Peary expedition to Cape York, Greenland, has returned to Sydney, Cape Breton, without the enormous meteoric stone it went for, the jacks designed to lift the block having proved to weak. Another trip with stronger jacks will be made as soon as possible. The Eskimo have quarried the stone as a source of iron for years past.

The address of Sir John Evans of the "Eastern Question in Anthropology, now published in full, may be regarded as the death and burial of the famous "Aryan hypothesis" that formidable production of the German philologist, which after colouring the literature and biassing the politics of the world for a generation turns out to be a chimera. We have on many occasions forewarned the readers of this column to that effect, and now that the end is come they will probably feel a sense of relief: but "le roi est mort, vive le roi," and no sooner have the anthropologists got rid of one hypothesis than they concoct us another.

We are now told that although our ancestors did not come from Central Asia, but are probably indigenous to a hypothetical area called "Eurafrica," and embracing the Mediterranean, a portion of them came from Somali-land or thereabout, and Sir John Evans remarks that those favoured mortals among us who "combine a British origin with a Mediterranean complexion, may derive a certain ancestral pride from remote consanguinity with Pharaoh." Sir John looked a little closer into the matter, he might have said that all persons of British race might plume themselves on their kinship with the "blameless Ethiopian" since, however fair their complexion, they carry the Mediterranean blood in their veins by intermarriage, as may be seen by a glance at their ancestral portraits or the differences of complexion in the same family. The Mediterranean element is common throughout the United Kingdom, and gives rise to what were called "black beauties" in the days of Sophia Western, who was a delightful specimen. We are grateful for the new hypothesis, because it rids us of that incubus, the Aryan, but let us be warned by experience, and not encouraged by Professor Max Muller and others to clasp the Hindoo to our bosoms as a long-lost brother. It is somewhat embarrassing to drop him and fly to the Somali or the Egyptain.

The herd of European bisons protected by the Czars of Russia in the forest of Bjelowski, Lithuania, numbered 1,900 in 1856, but is now reduced to 600, and shows no signs of increase. The dwindling of the herd is ascribed to "inbreeding," due to the confined area of the reservation. The evil may be remedied, however, by crossing with the other herd in the Caucasus.

According to Dr. Le Camus, in the "Journal d'Hygiene," water is the best drink for mind and body. Water-drinkers are as a rule peaceable, taciturn, and of rather a cold temperament, hence it has been said that water drinkers are seldom men of genius. Dr. Le Camus seems to thing the last notion a mistake; but he remarks that one may drink too much water, and at the wrong time. Too much of it makes the blood aqueous and softens the fibres, producing what we call a phlegmatic temperament, which he thinks is the least suited for the cultivation of the sciences. Truly, there is no subject on which writers and "doctors" differ so widely as on temperament and race, or make such sweeping assertions. Was it not Matthew Arnold who tried so hard to persuade us that the "phlegmatic Teuton" was best adapted for the cultivation of science, and did not Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes assert that the future of the world belonged to the lymphatic? We should have thought that if the future of the world belonged to any one temperament, which is extremely doubtful, since all sorts are requred, it would be the mixed temparament, neither too lymphatic nor too sunguine; but let that pass. Dr. Le Camus advises phlegmatic persons to drink a sufficient quantity of pure wine, or wine and water, according to their age, constitution, sex, season, and the Climate and nature of the wine. Coffeee and aromatic plants also correct the ill effects of water on such temperaments.

The jubilee of the discovery of anæsthetics is to be celebrated by the Society of Anæsthetists, London, by the French Medical Press Association at Paris on October 18, and also at Boston, where the first operation under ether was performed on October 16, 1846.

## WHEN ENGLAND FOUGHT THE RUSSIANS.

### REMINISCENCES OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

THE Dorset Chronicle publishes an intensely interesting interview with Mr F. R Everett, a veteran of the Crimea. Mr. Everett has had an adventurous life, and although in his sixtieth year, and with hair turning silvery, is well and hearty, his ruddy cheeks telling of an open-air life and good health.

"Yes," said Mrs. Everett, in response to a compliment on the husband's looks, "except that my husband gets bronchitis and asthma in the winter, he is very well."

"I was invalided out of the Royal Navy," joined in Mr. Everett, "where I served twenty-six years, and when I left I was senior mate in the Coast-guard cruisers. I served on the *Hannibal* and the *Sanspareil*. My breath trouble was first caused by the fogs. I was subsequently stationed at Portland, but

I WAS PROMOTED,

and sent to the North Sea, as senior mate to the *Hawk*. My cabin, being close to the engines was hot, and when I went up on the bridge in the heavy snows, it was going from one extreme to another. That finished me up. I was invalided out of the service."

Mr. Everett added that for the severe recurrent attacks of his winter complaints he had tried a number of remedies, but they had done him little or no good.

"And when he has had his cough," Mrs. Everett said, "I have thought that his breath would be gone entirely.

H ECOULD NOT STAND.

It has frightened me very much, and of course we are glad to find any remedy. I had seen accounts of the great cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, in the *Dorset Chronicle*, and so I said, "We'll try them," That was just after Christmas. I took them, too, for rheumatims. I had had rheumatism dreadfully in my right leg, and at night the pain was most excruciating. I could scarcely walk across the room; but all that is gone, thanks to the Pills."

Here Mr. Everett took up the thread of the story. "And I can go up and down the hill now; but before I took the Pills I had to keep on stopping, and used to puff and blow like a billy goat. My sister-in-law has been taking them too for erysipelas."

"Yes," said Mr. Everett, "She had a bad eye for two years and tried almost everything. She used eye ointment, but it did not seem to do any good. Then she tried Dr. Williams' Pills. Her eye before was very much inflamed all round owing to poorness of blood, but now the inflammation is gone, and the eye well. We recommended them to some friends of ours, and they have done them a lot of good."

Asked if a long course of the Pills had been taken, Mrs. Everett answered that they all found benefit before they had finished the first box. "And you must bear in mind, she continued, that the first box was divided between three of us. The interviewer took his leave. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 40, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co.' Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.


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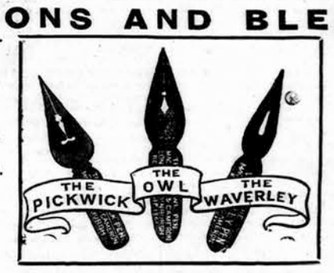


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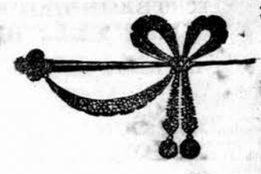

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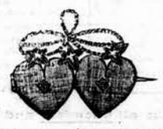

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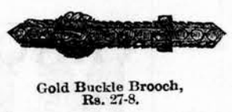

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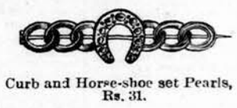

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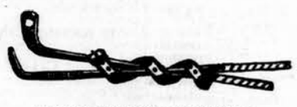

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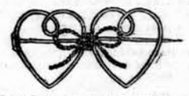

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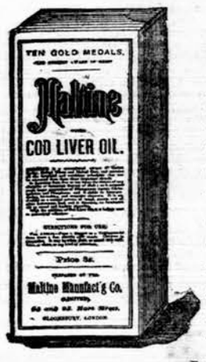


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